The Bombay Gazette.

No. 4,747. New Series.] BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MARCH 24, 1864. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCIPTION.

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Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

DIVER—March 23rd, at Fox Hall, Byculla, the wife of Thomas Diver, M.D., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

ROBERTSON—BROWN—March 19th, at Malabar Hill, Bombay, by the Revd. Duncan Macpherson, of St. Andrew's Church, Bombay, Mr. Daniel Robertson, of the Bank of Bombay, to Margaret Thomson, daughter of Mr. David Brown, Thorngreen, Blairgowrie Perthshire. No cards.

SHIPPING.

FOR LONDON.

(To sail in April.)

THE superior A. 1 Ship "OCTAVIA," 914 Tons Register, F. Brisrow, Commander, has excellent, class Cabin accommodation for a limited number of Passengers. For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents Ship *Octavia*.

Bombay, 18th March 1864

FOR LONDON.

(To Sail in March.)

MESSRS. DUNBAR'S favourite Passenger Ship SALAMANCA, 861 Tons, N. N. per Register, G.M. Livesay, has very superior accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon, For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents Ship *Salamanca*.

Bombay, 16th February 1864.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE splendid A. 1 Aberdeen owned ship BOWENA, Captain George Bilton, has the greater part of her cargo engaged, and will have immediate despatch. For rates of freight apply to

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.,
Agents for Captain Bilton.

No. 7, Rampart Row, 3rd March 1864.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO SUEZ.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steamship BENARES, 1,491 Tons and (400 H. P.,) Captain T. Beasley, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at 10 A.M., carrying Mails and Passengers for England.

Last Shipping day, Friday the 25th instant, after which no Cargo will be received.

P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Bombay, 21st March, 1864.

THOMAS BLACK, Superintendent.

N.B.—Parcels will not be received in this Office under any circumstances on Saturday the 26th inst.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Blank Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO POINT DE GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steamship SINGAPORE, 1,490 Tons and (470 H. P.,) Captain W. Collet will be despatched for the above ports on TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at 9 A.M., from Mazagon, taking also Cargo and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

Last Shipping day, Friday, the 25th instant. No brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium not in the ship on the 26th instant.

THOMAS BLACK, Superintendent.
P. and O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 21st March, 1864.

N. B.—It is necessary that Bills of Lading and Receipts should be in Office by noon of Saturday

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Blank Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

STEAM TO MALABAR COAST AND MADRAS.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship COMORIN, 560 Tons, 100 H. P., Captain Morrison, will be despatched to the Malabar Coast on FRIDAY, the 1st April, at noon, with Cargo and Passengers calling at Vingoria, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, Cochin and Colombo.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—Goods and Passengers can be conveyed to Madras via Beypore by this opportunity.

The Steam Ship ARABIA, 1100 Tons, 250 H. P., Captain Hamlin, will be despatched for the Malabar Coast, Madras and Calcutta on 5th April at noon.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship KURRACHEE, 700 tons, 140 H. P., Captain Cottier, will be despatched to Kurrachee, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, twelve hours after arrival of the Overland Mail.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship EUPHRATES, 750 tons, 150 H. P., Captain Day, will be despatched to the Persian Gulf on 28th instant with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, touching at Kurrachee, Guadel, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire and Bussorah, also Linga if sufficient inducement offer.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO COCHIN TWICE A MONTH.

STEAM FROM COCHIN TO BOMBAY TWICE A MONTH.

(Calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Karwar, Compta, Mangalore, Cannanore, and Calicut.)

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will dispatch Steamers as following to the Malabar Coast twice a Month:—

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY.

Friday	8th April	JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 6 P. M.
Wednesday	20th April	MAHARAJ at 6 P. M.
Thursday	5th May	JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 6 P. M.
Friday	20th May	MAHARAJ at 6 P. M.
Wednesday	8th June	JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 6 P. M.

DEPARTURES FROM COCHIN.

Friday	25th March	MAHARAJ at 5 P. M.
Wednesday	13th April	JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 5 P. M.
Monday	25th April	MAHARAJ at 5 P. M.
Wednesday	10th May	JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 5 P. M.
Thursday	26th May	MAHARAJ at 5 P. M.
Wednesday	15th June	JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 5 P. M.

For Passage, rates of Freight apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.
No. 7, Rampart Row, 8th February 1864.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

STEAM FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will dispatch a Steamer from Bombay to Surat every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, and from Surat to Bombay every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, as follows:—

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT,

Tuesday	22nd March	TELEGRAPH at 6 P. M.
Friday	25th March	JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 6 P. M.
Tuesday	29th ,,	TELEGRAPH at 2 P. M.
Friday	1st April	JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 6 P. M.
Tuesday	5th ,,	MAHARAJ at 6 P. M.
Friday	8th ,,	TELEGRAPH at 6 P. M.

DEPARTURES FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY.

Tuesday	22nd March	JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 11 A. M.
Friday	25th March	TELEGRAPH at 2 P. M.
Tuesday	29th ,,	JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 4 P. M.
Friday	1st April	TELEGRAPH at 7 P. M.
Tuesday	5th ,,	JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 11 A. M.
Friday	8th ,,	MAHARAJ at 2 P. M.

For Passage rates of Freight &c., apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.
No. 7, Rampart Row, 9th March 1864.

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, R. VanWelzel, Commander, will leave for the above Port on SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 10 A. M.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without a shipping order from the office.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

STEAM TO SURAT AND BHOWNUGGUR TOUCHING AT GOGO.

THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, Thos. Ellis, Commander, (recently arrived from England,) has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above Ports, on SATURDAY, the 26th instant.

For Freight of Goods, Specie, and Passengers, apply to the Manager, opposite to Kavakhana's Lane, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

STEAM TO SURAT.

THE well-known and fast sailing Screw Steamer PHLOX, W. Moylan, Commander, will start for the above Port on THURSDAY, the 24th instant, at 12 (noon) positively.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street, opposite to Javerchund Atmaram.

Bombay, 21st March 1864.

OVERLAND ROUTE *via* TRIESTE.

(In direct communication with the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez.)

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste weekly, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles and is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days and the Company employ on this line their best Steamers, built expressly for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each vessel. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesques and interesting route, occupying from 3 days 6 hour to 5 days to London at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

The railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend, is complete throughout.

The Custom-house and Pass-port systems have been considerably modified and need not cause any apprehension of being vexations or troublesome.

Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's Steamers to Southampton at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents are prepared to grant passage tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of passage-money, including a *liberal* table and steward's fees from Alexandria to Trieste, *first-class* £15; *second-class* £10; *children* under 10 years at *half fare* under 2 years *free*. *Reduced fares* for Families, consisting of no less than three members travelling together; *first-class* £12 10 each head; *second-class* £8-5 per head. Railway tickets from Suez to Alexandria with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. and O. Co., *first-class* £7, *second-class* £5 10s.; *children* over 3 and under 10 years at *half fare*.

For further particulars, apply to

A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

NOTICE.

Travellers by the Overland route *via* Trieste can have their Pass-Ports *viséd* for Austria and Prussia by the undersigned.

A. C. GUMPERT,
Consul for Austria and Prussia.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship *City of Manchester*, Captain Auld, arrived from Glasgow, are requested to send off boats for their Goods without delay, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

FINLAY, CLARK & Co.,
Bombay, 23rd March, 1864. Agents for Captain Auld.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship *Robinson Crusoe*, from Calcutta, are requested to send off boats without delay to their respective Cargo as it comes to hand, failing which it will be landed by the Captain at their risk and expense.

JOHN CLOVER & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners Ship *Robinson Crusoe*.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, from Calcutta to Bombay, by S. S. BENARES, are requested to take notice, that boats must be sent off to the ship as soon as she arrives, or the packages will be landed by the Company at their risk and expense agreeably to the notice given to the Shippers by the Company's Agent at Calcutta.

THOMAS BLACK,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Bombay, 21st March 1864.

CONSIGNEES of cargo, per ship HAVELOCK, Captain Gandy, from Liverpool, are requested to send off boats for their goods without delay, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

The Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any packages after their once leaving the deck.

RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co.,
Agents for Captain Gandy.

Bombay, 21st March 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per MARTABAN, from Clyde, are requested to despatch boats to the ship for delivery, otherwise the same will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents ship *Martaban*.

Bombay, 21st March 1864.

WANTED, a PRESS READER. Apply to the Manager of this journal.

NOTICE.—MR. FRANCIS WILLIAM SEDGWICK was admitted a partner in our Firm on the 1st January 1864. NASMYTH & Co.

NOTICE.—We have this day commenced business as Merchants and Manufacturers Agents.

TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co.
Bombay, 12th February 1864.

TO WOOL DEALERS.—TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co., being well acquainted with the Woollen Manufacturers in Yorkshire and the West of England, are prepared to receive consignments of the Raw Material.

NOTICE.—Mr. JOSEPH AUGUSTUS SHEPHERD is authorised to sign our firm per procuration from this date.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.
Bombay, 16th March 1864.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN (Limited).—The rate of Interest allowed by the Bank on short date deposits, subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal, will be Five per cent. per annum, until further notice.

Deposits will also be received at higher rates of Interest, for fixed periods, subject to special arrangement.

W. F. WESCHE,
Acting Manager.

Bombay, 14th March 1864.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.—NOTICE.—Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum will be allowed on all sums deposited with the Bank for three months certain.

H. J. MARSDEN, Acting Agent.
Bombay, 11th March 1864.

BANK OF INDIA.—NOTICE is hereby given, that Interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, will be allowed on Deposits for *three months certain*, until further notice.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN GRAY, Manager.

Bombay, 3rd March 1864.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT, AND BANKING COMPANY (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Board of Directors have resolved to allow holders of shares in the original Shares per to them or transferees, to pay on or before the 31st instant, for the new Shares with interest thereon at 9 per cent. per annum from the 5th instant.

ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.

Bombay, 12th March 1864.

N. B.—The Bank will be closed on the 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th and 25th instant, on account of the Holee and Easter Holidays.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Establishments will be closed on the 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th and 25th instant, on account of the Holee and Easter Holidays,

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
R. MACNEIL, Agent.

For the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited),
E. A. FLINDERS, Manager.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China,
H. J. MARSDEN, Acting Agent.

For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China,
A. L. BRODIE, Sub-Agent.

For the Central Bank of Western India,
E. HEYCOCK, Manager.

For the Bank of Hindustan, China and Japan, (Limited),
W. F. WESCHE, Acting Manager.

For the Agency of the Comptoir D'Escompte De Paris,
Fr. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

For the Royal Bank of India,
J. GORDON, Manager.

For the Bank of India,
JOHN GRAY, Manager.

For the Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Bank Corporation (Limited)
T. G. YOUNG, p Manager.

Bombay, 11th March 1864.

THE following Passages are required:—

From Bombay to the Cape of Good Hope.

For three time-expired men of H. M.'s Military Service.

From Bombay to Singapore.

For eight time-expired Convicts.

From Bombay to Carwar.

For fifty-two Chinese and Malay Convicts.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 12th March 1864.

GOVERNMENT WOOD DEPOT, WARREE BUNDER.—Notice is hereby given, that on and after Monday the 21st instant, Firewood can be purchased at the above Depot.

2. The price of wood is as follows:—

1. Bombay candy cut and split..... Rs. 6 4 0
1. Do. uncut and unsplit 5 10 0

3. The wood will be delivered at the house of the purchaser on payment of an extra rate of 8 annas per candy.

4. Wood will only be delivered on cash payment at the Depot.

5. The wood will be weighed in the presence of the purchaser, and no after complaints regarding weight will be entertained.

6. A ticket certifying weight and charges will be given to the purchaser.

7. The Depot will be open daily from 7 A.M. to 5 P.M. Sunday excepted.

W. WILLIAMS.
Assistant Conservator of Forests, Tanna.

18th March, 1864.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED).—THIRD CALL OF Rs. 50 PER SHARE.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Shareholders in this Company are required to pay a Third Call of Rupees fifty (50) per Share into the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, on or before THURSDAY, the 24th March, instant, failing which, Interest will be charged on all such unpaid Calls at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum until further notice.

By order,
A. CUMMING, Secretary.

Bombay, 3rd March 1864.

FORT PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)

ફોર્ટ પરેશ કંપની લિમિટેડ.

ફોર્ટ પરેશ કંપની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE.—The Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the office of the undersigned on SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 P.M., when the Secretaries and Treasurers will place before them the accounts of the Company for 1863, with a recommendation as to the dividend to be declared, and Directors as well as Auditors for the current year will be elected.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 12th March 1864.

WESTERN INDIA SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED.)

વેસ્ટરન ઇનડીઆ શીપ કમપેની લીમીતેદ.

NOTICE.—The Share Certificates for this Company are now ready for issue, and it is requested that the receipts granted for the first Call be sent to the undersigned to be exchanged for the Share Certificates.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

No. 12, Meadow Street, Bombay, 15th March 1864.

TINNEVELLY PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)

તીનાંવેલી પરેશ કંપનેની લીમીતેદ.

NOTICE.—The Share Certificates for this Company are now ready for issue, and it is requested that the receipts granted for the first Call be sent to the undersigned to be exchanged for the Share Certificates.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

No. 12, Medow Street, Bombay, 15th March 1864.

TO CAPITALISTS AND LANDOWNERS.—Gentlemen owning land at Byculla or Tardeo, and prepared to build, are requested to address "Centaur," care of the Manager, who wishes to lease for a term of years certain premises which he desires to build for him. The buildings will be of an inexpensive kind, and a good rent will be given.

22nd March 1864.

NOTICE.—A CHARITABLE DISPENSARY has been opened at No. 9, Mombadavie, under the supervision of Surgeon Dossa, Bombay, who will give medical advice (gratis) upon all diseases—making merely a small charge to defray contingent expenses, and for the supply of Medicine. The Dispensary will be open daily from 2 o'clock to 4 P.M., Sundays excepted.

H. C. BOATE, L. R. C. S. I., Surgeon, &c.

APPLICATION having been made to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of ARDHIAROO BURJORJEE MUNCHERJEE PUNTHAKEE, late of Bombay, Parsee Merchant, deceased, may be granted to his widow BAI DINBAEE. All persons concerned therein are hereby apprised thereof. Dated this 18th day of March 1864.

KHUNDEDOW MOROJEE,
Applicant's Proctor.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Partnership heretofore subsisting between the undersigned Francis Clough, late of the City of Bombay but now of No. 152 Gresham House in the City of London, and Henry Thomas Binks, of the said City of Bombay, as Merchants under the style or firm of Brown, Clough & Co., has been dissolved by mutual consent as on and from the 31st day of December 1863. All debts due to and from the late firm in Bombay, will be received or paid by the said Henry Thomas Binks, and all debts due to or from the late firm in England, will be received or paid by the said Francis Clough.—Dated this 19th day of October in the year Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-three.

FRANCIS CLOUGH.
H. T. BINKS.

Witnesses to the signature of Francis Clough.
Wm. Duncan. } 152 Gresham House, London,
Alfred Pennell. } Clerks to Francis Clough.

Witnesses to the signature of H. T. Binks, of Bombay.
W. L. Hudson.
W. A. Hurst.

With reference to the foregoing notice, the undersigned Henry Thomas Binks being about to leave Bombay by the Mail of the 29th instant, requests that all claims against the firm may be made to him on or before the 24th inst.

Bombay, 14th March 1864. H. T. BINKS.

IRON SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED)—CALL OF RUPEES (500) FIVE HUNDRED PER SHARE.—NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of Resolution of the Board of Directors, a Call of Rs. (500) five hundred per Share will be payable at the Office of the undersigned on or before the 20th April 1864.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

No. 7 Rampart Row, Bombay, 15th March 1864.

COORLA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (LIMITED).—TENDERS are invited for the supply of STORES for this Company for twelve months from the date of the acceptance of the Tender.

Forms can be had, and specification, description and probable quantities of Stores required can be obtained on application at the office of Messrs. Fulcher, Cooper & Co., No. 7, Rampart Row.

Tenders to be lodged with the undersigned on or before the 28th March 1864.

W. COOPER, Chairman.

Bombay, No. 7, Rampart Row, 14th March 1864.

TO ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS, AND MACHINISTS.—THE undersigned have on hand, and for arrival, the undermentioned Engines, and other machinery, from the Engineering works of Messrs. T. M. Tennant & Co., Edinburgh and Leith.

13 H P Condensing Steam Engine and Boiler.
12 H P Upright do. do.
Upright Boilers for do.
12 H. P. Horizontal high pressure Steam Engine.
10 H. P. Upright Steam Engine and Boiler.
4 H. P. Portable Steam Engine and Multitubular Boiler.
Portable Punching and Shearing Machines.
Planing Machine.
Drilling and Mandrel Machines, double geared, Self-acting.
Screw Cutting Gap Lathe.
Single and Double Acting Donkey Pumping Engines.
Pumping Engines.
Hydraulic Presses.
A Screwing Machine to Lithograph.
A strong Carry for conveyance of Boilers.
A Cotton Gin.
Self-acting Saw Bench, with Saws complete.
Circular Saws.
Lithographic Presses; various sizes.
A set Heavy Plate Bending Rollers, on base plate.
Spigots and Fancel Pipes.
Ornamental Cast Iron Garden pumps, with handles, various sizes.
Steel Mill Picks, and handles, &c. &c.
Brass Water Guages, Guage Cocks, Glass Stakes, Brass Cocks, Stop Valves, Smith's Patent Steam Indicators.

For full particulars intending purchasers are requested to apply to Mr. Andrew Laing, Machinist, Girgaum Road, where tracings of all the Machinery may be seen.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.
Agents to Messrs. T. M. Tennant & Co.

Bombay, 10th February 1864.

TO SMOKERS.

Bristol Bird's Eye	in ½ lb. Tin and Packet.	
Returns	Do.	Do.
York Rivers	Do.	Do.
Latakia	Do.	Do.
Virginia Shag	Do.	Do.
Taddy's Smoking mixture	Do.	Do.

All in prime condition. Meerschaum and Briar-wood Pipes, Chicrot Holders of the greatest possible variety, and every other Smoker's requisite.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

SELECTED TEAS FROM CHINA.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. (Limited) have made arrangements with Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., China, for CONSIGNMENTS of the BEST TEAS selected by J. M. & Co.'s Tea-taster at Canton.

Flowery Pekoe,	
Souchong,	In 7 lbs. boxes,
Best Mixed Souchong and Pekoe,	and 1lb. packets
Do. do. do. and Hyson,	expected.
Do. Orange Pekoe,	
Do. Green Teas.	

MOCHA COFFEE and CRYSTALIZED SUGAR of the best to hand.

JACOB COMPANY.—Civil, Military, and Outfitting Establishment, Bombay, have always on hand a large assortment of Black, Blue and Scarlet West of England Cloths.

Black Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.

A variety of Fancy Cassemeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels, for Suits.

Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.

Black and Colored Silk Alpacas.

White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.

Best English Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.

Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties and Scarfs.

Black Silk Hats, from the best manufacturers.

Ellwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hats, at present in vogue in London, suited for all purposes lately arrived.

Angolas, Gauze, and Thread Under-Shirts.

Brown and White Thread and Angola Socks.

Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.

Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Fancy Soaps and Perfumery.

Eureka Shirts, Ellwood's Air Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats.

Double Barrelled Pistols and Revolvers.

A good supply of Ready-made Coats, Vests, and Trowsers of every description, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand.

Cashmere, Nemegerry, and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats, and Dressing Gowns.

Bombay and Malabar-work and Persian Carpets.

A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans, and Curiosities.

A small assortment of real Meerschaum Pipes.

Water-can, Foot-tub and Hip-baths.

Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.

N. B.—The Tailoring Department is under the superintendence of a thoroughly competent European Cutter, and Gentlemen may rest assured that all orders will be executed in a proper manner.

Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above cheaper than any other House can supply them.

Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET FROM THE 1st OF MARCH.—A Spacious, Dry and Airy GODOWN, in 5 Forbes Street. Apply to ALBERT VINAY, on the Premises.

OFFICES TO BE LET in the building now occupied by the Comptoir D'Escompte De Paris, Military Square, from 1st of April next. Apply to COUPLAND & Co. on the premises.

Bombay, 1st March 1864.

TO LET, in Rampart Row, a good sized room, suited for a Barrister's or Broker's Office: and in Bakehouse Lane a GODOWN. Apply to

Bombay, 16th March 1864. LEGGETT & Co.

TO LET.—Several Godowns at the Victoria Bunder. Apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

TO LET.—For the Season "*Ewart's Lodge*" newly built on the Louisa Point, Matheran Hill. And Two Godowns in Mody Street. Apply to

MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE & SONS.

No. 9, Church Gate Street.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

ALLSOPPS' BEER, in Wood, October Brew, expected early in March.

Orders registered by CARDWELL PARSONS & Co.

ALLSOPP'S INDIA PALE ALE in excellent condition, bottled by F. Friend & Co., in Quarts at Rs. 5 per dozen. Apply to

CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.

Rampart Row, 1st October 1863.

N. B.—Messrs. F. Friend & Co., having suffered severely from the forgery of their labels, have adopted a new Trade Mark, which is also impressed on the capsule, and particular attention is called to it.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—

Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.		
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.		
Port pints, in 4 dozen Cases.		
THOMAS HINE & Co.'s BRANDY in		
2 Dozen Cases Vintage 1854 Rs. 32.		
2 Do. do. do. 1858 ,, 26.		
2 Do. do. do. 1860 ,, 23.		

Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

TO THE TRADE.

TENNENT'S BEER AND PORTER.—The undersigned have always on hand direct supplies of Messrs. J. and R. Tennent's East India Pale Ale, and XX Porter.

Purchasers are particularly requested to observe that the name "J. and R. Tennent, Glasgow," should be branded on the Cork.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Sole Agents to Messrs. J. and R. Tennent.

Bombay, 10th February 1864.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, a small quantity of SPARKLING MOSELLE, at Rs. 25 per dozen in quarts, and Rs. 15 in Pints.

LEGGATT & Co.

Rampart Row, 2nd February 1864.

JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.—For Sale, at the godowns of the undersigned, JULES MUMM & Co.'s first quality sparkling dry CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints. JACKSON ACKROYD & Co.,

1st October 1863. 1, Oak Lane.

FOR SALE.—Messrs. Nathaniel Johnston & Sons Superior CLARETS, at the undermentioned greatly reduced prices, to close an account:

3, 3, a rich Dinner Claret, in Quarts	Rs.	21	0 per dozen.
,, ,, ,, Ditto in Pints	,,	11	8 ,, ,,
,, 3, a full flavored Do., in Quarts	,,	16	8 ,, ,,
,, ,, ,, Ditto in Pints	,,	9	0 ,, ,,
,, 4, a light Breakfast Do. in Quarts	,,	12	8 ,, ,,

Apply to LEGGATT & Co., Rampart Row.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following BRANDIES and WINES, just received from William Vertue & Co., Leith:—

Brandy, *very old*	Rs.	40 per dozen, quarts
Do. fine	,,	25 do. do.
Red Seal Sherry	,,	24 do. do.
Black Seal Sherry	,,	26 do. do.

Also, James Violett & Co.'s Single Star Claret at Rs. 12 per dozen.

Rampart Row, 2nd March 1864. MACNEE & Co.

FOR SALE, (apply to Merwanjee Maneckjee, Godown keeper at the Office of the undersigned.)

BEER—Tennent's Pale Ale, in qts. at	,,	per dz.	Rs. 4 2
Do. Pints	,,	,,	3
Porter in pints (expected)	,,	,,	3

N. B.—In the barrel (containing 3 or 4 dozen of quarts, and 6 dozen of pints), with an allowance of one bottle per dozen for breakage and ullage. For 50 dozen and upwards a reduction might be made. per dozen.

BRANDY—Good Pale Cognac, from France, at	...Rs.	16	
Old do. do.	,,	15	
BURGUNDY—Light Beaujolais, red Capnelles	,,	15	
Do. white do	,,	13	
CHAMPAGNE—Ruinart's, red Seal, in quarts	,,	38	
Do. in pints	,,	20	
Green Seal, quarts	,,	42	
CLARET—Chateau Lecville, fine	,,	32	
Chateau Beychevelle	,,	17	
St. Estephe, a high breakfast wine	,,	12	
GINGER WINE—Searle's, from Leith	,,	9	
PORT—Carbonell's old fruity	Expected shortly.		
SHERRY—Do. pale and dry			
Good pale tiffin (Cortezes)	,,	22	
Dry pale dinner	do.	,,	28
CANDLES, a few boxes (23 lb. each) fine Sperm, p. box	,,	,,	13
CARBINES and RIFLES	Westley Richards' Breechloaders, (as also Caps and Cartridges.)		At various prices.
SAFES—Milners' and Price's patent fireproof			
IRON CHAIRS—Brown Brothers' celebrated folding			

EWART, LATHAM & Co.

Bruce Lance, 22nd Feb. 1864.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.

(Late R. Tod, and James Adelphi, London.)

MESSRS. CARDWELL PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	...Rs.	40	0
Do. ,, a Crown	,,	30	0
Do. ,, Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints	,,	31	0
Moselle, Sparkling Extra 1st quality	,,	40	0
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co	,,	36	0
Do. Fine ,, Brand a Crown	,,	30	0
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co	,,	36	0
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal	,,	23	0
Do. Do. Yellow Seal	,,	29	0
Do. Golden, Do.	,,	29	0
Do. Do. Red Seal	,,	29	0
Do. Red Seal	,,	33	0
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	,,	33	0
Claret Light Capsule,	,,	23	0
Do. Yellow Seal	,,	23	0
Do. Red Do. Pints	,,	17	0
Do. Do. Do. Quarts	,,	32	0

WANKLYN'S NEW PATENT MACARTHY GIN.

With Fluted Iron Roller.

THE Patentee, in introducing this Gin to Public attention, begs to state that it is believed that the substitution of his *Patent Iron Roller, with Grooves or Flutes cut in the metal, will obviate the universal complaints which are made against the ordinary Rollers covered with Leather.* The fine spiral Grooves which are cut in the Metal itself, are of the most durable character, and being placed much closer together than they can be in Leather, enable the Gin to clean a much greater weight of Cotton, and in this respect will probably equal the Saw Gin, without injuring the Fibres. It strips the Seeds completely, without crushing them, or damaging the Cotton in any way, nor will the I

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, a Bengal SWISS COTTAGE or HILL TENT and ROWTIE. Particulars to be addressed to "T. S." at this office.

MOSELLE AND HOCK, of first class quality, from Dishland and Jordan Cockets, in quarts and pints. Rs. 30 and Rs. 16 per dozen, for cash only.
TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED.)
Fort and Byculla.

NOTICE.—The business of the undersigned will hereafter be carried on under the style and designation of BRIGGS & Co.
H. G. BRIGGS.
Apollo Street, 21st March 1864.

NOTICE.—The attendance of Gentlemen summoned to serve on the Petit Jury, at the present Sessions, is not required at the High Court until MONDAY next, the 28th instant, at a quarter before 10 o'clock A.M.
G. C. M. BIRDWOOD, Sheriff.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co.

THE following extra supply of Letts' DIARIES have just been received:—
Letts' Diary No. 2 H.
Do. No. 3
Do. No. 8
Do. No. 8 With Lock and Key.
Do. No. 9
Do. No. 10
Do. No. 11
Do. No. 12
Do. No. 13
Do. No. 31 Scribbling.
Do. No. 32 Interleaved.
Do. No. 33 Do.
Do. No. 35 Do.
Russia Covers to Nos. 8 and 9.
THACKER, VINING & Co.
Rampart Row.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. have received a small assortment of Jewellery of first-rate manufacture, selected by their partner in London, and of superior quality to any in this market.
JEWELLERY.
Gold Bracelet, Brooch and Ear Drops, in case complete ... ...Rs. 320
Do. do. do. set with Diamonds do. ... 590
Do. do. forming a pair if required 250
Do. do. do. do. 275
Do. do. with Opal 140
Do. do. twisted, set with Diamonds 340
Do. Brooch set with Pearls 110
Do. do. do. Emeralds 110
Do. do. do. do. and Diamonds ... 300
Do. do. and Ear Drops 250
Do. do. do. do. 290
Do. Necklets ... ...Rs. 210, 170 and 90
Do. Lockets of various patterns plain, Emerald chased, Engraved, set with Pearls, Diamonds, pointed &c., from ... ...Rs. 30 to 100
Do. Nockchains, handsome, from ... ...Rs. 90 to 200
Do. Alberts for Gentlemen ... ...Rs. 80 to 250
Do. Ear Drops of various patterns.
Do. Vinaigrettes, Scent Boules.
Do. Charms in great variety.
Do. Thimbles, Shirt, Neck and Wrist Studs.
Do. Studs in cases complete.
Do. Signet and other Rings.
Do. Wedding and Guard do.
Do. Rings set with Opals, Emeralds, Pearls, Diamonds, Torquoises, &c.
Do. Solitaires.
Do. Pen and Pencil Cases from Rs. 30 to 70.
Ivory do. do.
Silver Mugs for Children.
Do. do. with Knife, Fork, and Spoon.
Do. Knife, Fork and Spoons, in cases.
Morocco cases containing 6 plated Salt Cellars.
Sauce Frames with Plated and Twisted Handles.
Breakfast Cruet, elegant and neat Photographic.
ALSO
Blanchard's and Vinting's Collodion.
Thomas do. Chloride of Gold.
Glass Baths, Dishes and Plates of sizes.
Albums, elegant, of various sizes.
SUNDRIES.
A further supply of Bows and Arrows.
Cricket Leggings and Raquet Bats.
Do. Gloves, Bats and Balls.
Croquet Games.
Billiard Balls, Cues, Cushions and Cloths.
Hair Brushes, Ivory and Satinwood Backs.
Clothes Brushes.
Nail and Tooth Brushes.
Perfumery from different makers.
Fort and Byculla.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Beaucrs*, will be closed on TUESDAY, the 29th March 1864, at 7 o'clock A.M. An after packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by stamps) until 8 o'clock A.M.

Registered letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's Steamer *Singapore*, will be closedon MONDAY, the 28th March 1864, at 6 o'clock P.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open, on the payment of the usual fee, until 7 A.M. on the 29th idem.

Letters, &c., for Australia will be despatched direct by this opportunity.

KURRACHEE AND SIND MAIL.

Mails for Kurrachee and Sind, per Steamer, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

CALENDAR—MARCH, 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter, Thursday 31st..... 3h. 11m. A.M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn	Even
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Thur.	24	Maundy Thursday	6 2	6 1	11 49	11 55
Fri.	25	Annunciation or Lady day.—Good Friday.	6 1	6 11	—	0 10
Sat.	26	St. Ludger.	5 60	6 0	0 27	0 44
Sun.	27	Easter Sunday.	5 0	6 1	1 2	1 19
Mon.	28	Kiddermintser day.	5 58	6 1	1 38	1 57
Tues.	29	Easter Tuesday.	5 57	6 2	2 26	2 46
Wed.	30	Saturn sets at 6. 19.	5 57	6 0	3 11	3 41

NOTICE.—His Excellency the Governor's Band will not play on the Esplanade to-day.
GODFREY CLERKE, Bt. Major,
Military Secretary.
Govt. House, 24th March 1864.

ARRIVED.

KURRACHEE	Mar. 9	LAHORE	Mar. 12
LONDON	Feb. 18	MAURITIUS	Jan. 31
MALTA	Mar. 18	MEERUT	Mar. 12
PUNJAUB	Mar. 12	PENANG	Mar. 19
RANGOON	Mar. 8	SUEZ	Mar. 19
SINGAPORE	Mar. 8	HONGKONG	Mar. 1

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, MARCH 24, 1864.

WHOEVER has watched attentively the course of Calcutta politics must be conscious that of late there has been manifest in the public actions of the Government of India a spirit of manliness such as seemed to have for ever deserted Indian statesmen. For years past our rulers have been content to talk with bated breath and whisp'ring humbleness, neither suggesting our opposing a policy, but simply as it were deprecating the hostility of any and every class, and indulging from time to time in sentimental reflections on the goodness of Providence in giving England a mission to rule over and civilize so many various races. We shall owe it to Sir John Lawrence and Mr. Maine if we form within the next year or two some clearer conception of the duties England owes to India, and of the manner in which these duties should be fulfilled. It is at all events a satisfaction to know that we have already got to the end of the sentimental policy, and that henceforth the acts of Government will be based on broader principles than the mere consideration—in which all Anglo-Indian statesmanship has hitherto consisted—of what Lord William Bentinck wrote or Lord Metcalfe thought. The debate on the Flogging Bill first made manifest the new power which the appointment of Mr. Maine had introduced into the Conneils of the State. Nothing is more rare, even amongst men of the highest intellect and acquirements, than the possession of the critical faculty—the habit of judging for oneself, without being misled by authority or by the brilliant fantasies of a hasty and too fervent imagination. This faculty, which statesmen need above all others, enabled Mr. Maine to tear to pieces Sir Charles Trevelyan's fallacies, and to gain a memorable victory over the sentimentalists. The "excellent *Indophilus*"—as he is called in those lively, but shallow and mischievous "Letters from a Competition-Wallah" which seem to have been written for the purpose of reiterating the old story that Civilians come to this country to spend their lives and splendid fortunes in the service of the natives, whereas the adventurers (including Mr. Maine) are to a man slave-drivers, robbers, and murderers—must have felt, as his colleague spoke, that he was in the grasp of one mightier than himself who would not let him go till all strength and spirit had been crushed out of him.

Mr. Maine's speech as Vice-Chancellor of the University of Calcutta is, however, even more worthy of thoughtful study, not only as a work of art, but for the soundness of the opinions to which it gives eloquent expression, than his successful reply to Sir Charles Trevelyan. What can be better, for instance, than the passage in which the Vice-Chancellor stamps in one word the distinction between an educated man and one who has merely received a certain amount of schooling, by saying that Oxford and Cambridge have taught much which they ought not to have taught, and left untaught much which they ought to have taught, but that the unfailing characteristic of the teaching of English Universities has been its thoroughness—"whatever they did teach, they have taught "with a stern and severe completeness"? We are glad to find that, in speaking of the efforts which have been made to bring the teaching of the Indian Universities up to the same high standard, Mr. Maine does justice to the labours of Mr. Erskine, his predecessor at Calcutta, and of one whom he describes as "the accom-"plished scholar,—whom I am proud to "call my friend,—the Vice-Chancellor of the "University of Bomb." Certainly, if the experiment of imparting to the natives of India a lively appreciation of the advantages of a University education fail under the direction of such men as Mr. Maine and Sir A. Grant, it will only fail because it could under no circumstances be successful. The Calcutta Vice-Chancellor seems to have been already struck with the evidence which the writings of the students afford of the weakness of educated natives for fine writing; and he gives them a warning which they will do well to bear in mind:—"English "can only be well written by following the "golden rule which Englishmen themselves fol-"low or ought to follow, and that rule is never "to try deliberately to write it well. Depend "upon it, no man ever wrote well by striving "too hard to write well. What you should re-"gard is not the language but the thought, and "if the thought be clearly and vividly conceived, "the proper diction, if the writer be an educated "man, will be sure to follow." We are not sure, however, that this criticism is not one-sided. There is something even more to be dreaded than the too conspicuous effort to write English well, and that is the habit, which native students of our language would, if encouraged, be only too apt to contract, of writing English loosely, and jotting down whatever thought happened to come into their heads in any words they found convenient. There is another golden rule, not so elegantly expressed as Mr. Maine's, but worthy nevertheless to be placed beside it, and that is Sheridan's remark, that "Easy writing is generally d——d hard reading." Few men, even amongst our greater writers, write without an effort; and, though it is true that, when one wishes to express thoughts which have dwelt so long in the mind as to have become convictions, the proper words seem to come as they are needed without conscious effort on one's own part, that is so because the busy brain has already clothed those oft recurring and familiar thoughts with a form of words which only waits the moment of utterance to appear in all its completeness. College students, even supposing that they have such thoughts, are not likely to be able to write them in a foreign language without effort. Often, the native student breaks down, because he is too ambitious, and rashly attempts flights of oratory which the generality of English writers are prudent enough to avoid. But this is a weakness which will cure itself; a fledgling, trying its wings, must have two or three tumbles before it can learn to fly. The most noticeable phenomenon of the education of the Indian people is, it seems to us, the remarkably practical notion which the natives have formed of its advantages. Even enthusiastic graduates, whose feats of rhetoric are often of a character to astonish (one would think) themselves as well as their readers, never think of writing about art, or literature, or science. Their whole mind and soul is absorbed in politics, and we believe it is no exaggeration to say that the united intellectual strength of the educated natives of this Presidency is now engaged on Bombay newspapers. It becomes a serious question how, if the progress of the Indian Universities enables them to turn out a yearly increasing number of graduates, this large body of young men, unfitted as they are by their training for the ordinary life of natives of India under British rule, and animated by a spirit of political ambition which will continually grow stronger with their numbers, are to be provided for, and kept from becoming a danger to the State. Some of them may, it is true, enter the learned professions; but professional success will only stimulate instead of deadening their ambition, and the English Government has certainly not yet shown signs of yielding to them the vantage ground which it now occupies in India.

Such considerations bring us naturally to the last paragraph of Mr. Maine's speech, in which the Vice-Chancellor ventures to tell the educated natives—in language which will be deemed too bold by those who seem to think there is no middle path between denouncing the people of this country as "niggers" and be-slobbering them with the most fulsome and ridiculous flatteries—that they must not suppose that, because they are the equals before the law, they are therefore the equals in fact, of Englishmen. It required some courage to tell a native audience that when Mr. Laing pandered to the degraded taste of his day by delivering a lecture in which he popularized recent philological discoveries,—and made much of the fact that in time before history began the ancestors of Englishmen and the ancestors of Hindoos belonged (in all probability) to a common stock,—he was telling truth, indeed, but "barren truth." But, while his own countrymen cannot but be grateful to Mr. Maine for vindicating the greatness and the fame of England from the slur which Mr. Laing would have cast upon it, we are sure that the Hindoos themselves will respect him the more for his candour and fair dealing, when they have acquired a national literature and a national policy of their own, and have learnt that "the true equality "of mankind lies, not in the past, but in the "future."

IT is a matter of slight moment, but still not unworthy of notice, that in Bombay "My dear "Sir Bartle" has of late become a standing dish in the bill of fare of every public meeting. Thus, for instance, if Queen Victoria were, out of pity for the *Times of India*, to fulfil a prediction made in one of that journal's "latest telegrams" from Turin, by abdicating in favour of the Prince of Wales,—and if, in consequence, our worthy Sheriff were to issue that awful mandate to his fellow-citizens which no loyal subject dare disobey, for a public meeting in the Town Hall to repeat some of the time-honoured variations of the old cry, "*Le Roi est mort! Vive le Roi!*"—we know as well as we can know anything in this world, that, as soon as the Governor had taken the chair and made the necessary opening speech, he would proceed to express the pleasure it gave him to be able to read a letter from his honourable friend Mr. So-and-so, who regretted he could not be present at the meeting but assured his "dear Sir Bartle" that the object of it had his warmest approval and that he and his family were willing to take the oath of allegiance to Albert Edward. What a shout of derision would be raised at home against any county squire who wrote to his Lord Lieutenant, or any Town Councillor who wrote to his Mayor, on a similar occasion, declaring that a fit of the gout or a newly married wife kept him at home, but that his loyalty might nevertheless be relied upon! It would no doubt be very gratifying to the new King of England to know that he was sure of the support of Mr. Alderman Jones or Fitzalan Smythe, Esquire, *but to* ordinary people it would seem a gross breach of good taste and good manners for one citizen to thrust himself forward as if he were of so much more importance than his fellows that, whenever he stayed away from a complimentary public meeting, it was his duty to state, for the information of his Sovereign and the world, the causes of his absence and the nature of his sentiments respecting the person to be complimented. It is a different matter of course when a meeting is called to discuss some question of political importance. In such cases, men who cannot attend and who yet are eager to say something on the subject of controversy may justifiably write letters explanatory of their opinions to the Chairman of the meeting. But these letters should always be addressed formally to the Chairman, and not personally to whoever may occupy that position, more especially if he should happen to be the Governor of the Presidency. We are all concerned in maintaining the dignity of Her Majesty's chief representative in Bombay, which cannot but suffer loss when he allows himself to be publicly "dear Sir Bartle'd" by every one who wishes to let his friends see on what familiar terms he is with the Governor of Bombay. To our thinking, a somewhat strict adherence to the forms of etiquette is very necessary for official persons in this country. They are so few among so many millions of natives that they cannot afford to lose the show of authority, and to be habitually spoken of and written to—not as the chiefs of the Government, as Viceroy, Governor, or Lieutenant-Governor—but as "My dear Sir Bartle" and "My dear Sir John" (if it be conceivable that Sir John Lawrence, like Sir Bartle Frere, would suffer such a liberty to be taken with him). Trifling as the breach of etiquette is, it indicates a growing evil in society on this side of India—the tendency, namely, of the Government to become the Government of a clique instead of the Government of the whole community, and to put its trust rather in drawing-room conversations and confidential notes than in the wholesome action of public opinion.

WE are requested to state that the paragraph which appeared yesterday relative to Dr. Peet being about to proceed home and not to return to this country is incorrect; as Dr. Peet, we are informed, has merely applied for two months' privilege leave of absence during the vacation of the Grant Medical College, to pay a short visit to England, and intends to return and to resume his duties at the beginning of the next College Session.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

MADRAS, 22ND MARCH.

Steamer *Arabia* anchored from Calcutta.]

BIMLIPATAM, 23RD MARCH.

Steamer *Sydney* anchored from Calcutta.

BOMBAY.

IT is stated that the Directors of the Bank of India intend to open a branch of their Bank at Hongkong.

SOME educated natives of Ahmedabad intend to start an association there, similar to the "Bombay Association" now in existence here.

HIS HIGHNESS the Chief of Bhore, Punt Sucheo, left Bombay to proceed to his native country on Monday last.

WE learn that Mr. E. P. Robertson, the present acting Collector of Tanna, intends shortly to proceed to England on leave.

WE hear that Government has written to Colonel Stewart to open an Electric Telegraph office in the Secretariate, by which means communication will be kept up between Government House and the nucleus of Government offices—the Secretariate.

WE learn from a correspondent at Ahmedabad that the Hon'ble Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy and Sethance Hurcooverbace of Ahmedabad have respectively forwarded sums of rupees four thousand to the Collector of Kaira for the purpose of distribution among the poor residents of that place.

MR. MANECKJEE LIMJEE ANTURYA has presented to the Parsee community about three thousand gold and silver coins, and some valuable works on the Zend and Pehlvi languages, which he had found in his researches in Persia while he was the representative of the Parsees of Western India in the Court of Teheran.

THE Hon'ble Mr. H. L. Anderson has introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India a Bill, the object of which is to make better provision for the care of the persons and property of minors in the Presidency of Bombay. This Bill was passed by the Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, but the late Viceroy and Governor General of India withheld his assent on the ground of incompetency of the local legislature to pass an Act which contravened some of the provisions of the High Court and the Stamp Acts. The Bill in question has been referred to a select committee, composed of the Hon'ble Messrs. Harington, Maine, Ellis, Roberts, and Anderson.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

OPEN 185½ MILES.

Statement of Traffic, week ending 6th March 1864.

No. of Parsengers 17,273 Amount.....	15,967	3 10
Merchandize	11,082	9 10
Total...	27,049	13 8

Corresponding week last year.

OPEN 185¼ MILES.

No. of Passengers 14,051 Amount.....	14,774	15 8
Merchandize	5,994	0 5
Total...	20,769	0 1

MADRAS.

THE Resident in Travancore and Cochin writing to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, 29th February 1864, and referring to a letter of his of the 9th instant, announcing the demise of His Highness the Rajah of Cochin on the 7th idem, states that His Highness Rama Wurmah, the eldest nephew of the late Rajah, and hitherto styled "Ellish Rajah," is entitled to succeed his late uncle as Rajah of Cochin; and that their Highnesses Veeracarala Wurma, and Rama Wurma (hitherto styled the first and second Princes), become respectively Ellish Rajah and first Prince. Under these circumstances, His Excellency the Governor in Council has sanctioned the installation of His Highness Rama Wurma as Rajah of Cochin.—*Times, March* 17.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

THE Military Police of Ajmere and Beawur are about to be amalgamated.—*Delhi Gazette, March* 17.

CAPTAIN W. H. BEYNON, late Agent at Hurrowtie, has assumed charge of the Jeypore Agency from Colonel Brooke proceeding on leave, Captain Philpotts had been placed in political charge of Hurrowtie.—*Id.*

CAPTAIN CARNELL, District Superintendent of Police at Ajmere, has been appointed to officiate at Bhurtpore for Captain Walter about to proceed on eighteen months leave. Lieutenant Shuttleworth from Meerut goes in Captain Carnell's place to Ajmere.—*Id.*

SINGAPORE.

CAPTAIN DE BATHE reports that on Sunday, January the 17th, at 5 A.M., the barque *Douglas*, steering S. S. W. ¼ W. ran over a bank in the China Sea;—water having a milky and phosphoric appearance. Sounded and got no bottom, shortly afterwards got eight fathoms sandy ground, keeping the same water for 20 casts, then seven fathoms, then 6½ fathoms. Wore ship round to the N. N. W. when they slowly deepened their water getting 8 fathoms for 10 casts, 9 fathoms for 12 casts, then 9½ then 10 fathoms for many casts. The position of the centre of the shoal from dead reckoning on the previous noon is longitude 111° 20' East latitude 17° 40'. The position at 5 A.M. worked back by observation at 8 A.M. for longitude and from noon for latitude give 111° 18' 39" and latitude 17° 41' 12" North.—*Overland Straits Times, March* 8.

THE MURDER OF AN ENGLISHMAN BY A FEDERAL OFFICER AT THE CAPE.

(From the Times.)

WHEN we consider the immense maritime commerce of Great Britian and the United States, the fierceness of the conflict between Federals and Confederates, leading each to carry severities of war to the utmost extreme against the other, and when, moreover, we recollect how largely a certain number of Englishmen, allured by the prospect of a good market, and perhaps not unattracted by sympathy with the Confederates, have engaged in the contraband trade with the blockaded ports, we cannot be surprised that a number of disputes have arisen with respect to captures at sea. Indeed, the only wonder is that during three years of active blockade-running there have not been more. The Federals are a people not inclined to waive any of their rights, and their naval commanders are, perhaps, rather more assuming than is the habit of officers bred in European traditions. They have rigidly carried out the laws which English Judges laid down in the early part of this century; they have chased, captured, and destroyed the bloekade-runners; they have intercepted them in all parts of the Atlantic, and the Judges on shore have condemned prizes, on the strength of an intention to enter the blockaded port, with a severity of construction which shows that they have well studied the British decisions which so engaged Continental nations in the days of our grandfathers. Every now and then a part of our public winces at the severity with which the Federal cruisers and Courts persecute those suspected of dealing with the Confederacy, and there is also a more legitimate grievance in the mistakes which now and then occur through the over zeal or the ignorance of United States' officers. But, on the whole, the British nation has borne with due equanimity the application to itself of its own laws of war. Almost for the first time in history we have been neutrals while a great naval Power is blockading the ports of a stubborn enemy; almost for the first time we see dozens of our finest vessels taken into foreign ports, sold there with their cargoes, and the proceeds handed over to foreign seamen. But when once the reason of a thing is understood by the people of this country they are seldom excited by passion. Whether an Englishman sympathizes with Federals or Confederates, he will never get angry if he has once made sure that the Federals are only exercising their rights, however stern and rough may be their manner. Nay, he will overlook acts of injustice or violence if convinced that they arise only from the faults of individual officers, and are not sanctioned or connived at by the executive. In spite of a few severe provocations, therefore, this country has completely acquiesced in the proceedings of the Federals, which have, be it said, given the sanaction of our greatest maritime rival to the doctrines our jurists have laid down, and which some of those on the Continent have been for two generations striving to condemn.

We think, then, be sure that the question of Federal captures would be temperately debated in the House of Commons. Everybody knows that the Federals have, on the face of the matter a good deal on their side. There has been, it cannot be denied, plenty of blockade-running. The obscure ports of Nassau, which few people unconnected with the West India trade could have rapidly pointed out on the map three years ago, is now an important commercial centre. To that extraordinary island New Providence, have been despatched goods of every kind to the value of hundreds of thousands of pounds, and are the resources of the place and the capacity of its inhabitants to receive the manufactures of their mother country that still the stream of exportation flows on. It cannot be wondered that the Federals should be somewhat suspicious at seeing steamer after steamer despatchedfor this long torpid but now most active of ports; and we on this side the ocean who know the main facts of the case come to the consideration of it with a consciousness that any display of indignation ought to be reserved for some very flagrant outrage on the part of the Federal cruisers.

In the instances mentioned by Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald last night there is, no doubt, matter for the attention of Government. It would be dangerous to allow any foreign Power, particularly a Power so exacting of its own rights as the Federal States, to commit without remonstrance acts which might hereafter embroil us. In bringing forward the cases of the Margaret and Jessie, the Spring-book, the Science, and, above all, the Saxon, Mr. Fitzgerald exercised the proper vigilance of the Opposition, and gave the Government thereby an opportunity of explaining the course it had taken. The explanation, so far as the state of which the negotiations now are. To do the Government justice, there seems to be no shrinking from a due assertion of the maritime rights of the country. While Mr. Seward is making claims unknown in international law, and using language which a little more warmth of expression would make menacing, it would be a breach of duty to pass over any excesses, however obvious it might be that they were only the faults of individuals. This consideration seems not to have been wanting to the Government. With respect to the Margaret and Jessie, a Confederate vessel, it is alleged that it was pursued by a Federal cruiser and driven ashore—the coast is within three miles of one of the Bahama Islands. Now, we are not among those who consider this a very grave breach of our rights, considering what and where the Bahamas are; but, as it is forbidden by international law, it is properly noticed. At no time, it is said, did the distance of the ship exceed four or five hundred yards from the shore. At that distance the Federal cruiser continued to pour shot and shell into the Confederate vessel; she sank at 300 yards from the shore, and the shot and shell from the Federal ship "went crashing into the plantation adjoining a village on British soil, so that the inhabitants, alarmed for their safety, were obliged to quit their habitations and take refuge at a distance." The answer of the Attorney-General is that complaint has been made and reiterated; that Mr. Seward has promised inquiry and disavowal in case the facts should be as represented by our Government, and that he has asked for a copy of the evidence on which we have based our claim. The object is still under consideration, and Sir Roundell Palmer says that the investigation, if fairly conducted, can lead but to one result. The case of the Springbok is that of a vessel captured by a Federal cruiser on its way to Nassau, and condemned on the ground that the cargo was intended for the Confederate States when the vessel left the English port. The American Prize Courts enforced the law in all its severity, and though the decision has been questioned, both on the ground that the vessel was trading between neutral ports, and because the whole cargo was confiscated for a small portion of contraband, yet the Attorney-General was of opinion that it was consistent with English decisions and could not be made the ground of complaint. The third case is that of a vessel seized for having taken alleged contraband of war to the Mexican port of Matamoras, with the view of its being afterwards transported to the Confederate States, and the seizure took place weeks after she had unloaded and the cargo had been placed in the Matamoras Custom-house. In this case the Attorney-General states that complaint has been made and reparation demanded. But the most important case is that of the Saxon, inasmuch as a British subject seems to have been wantonly shot by a Federal naval officer. The Saxon had completed her loading at an island called Angra Pequena, on the coast of South Africa, when the Federal steamer Vanderbilt sent an armed boat to her. The crew of the Saxon were told to go below. "As Mr. Gray, the mate, was going down the ladder, the American officer, Donovan, gave him a push. The mate was turning round to see who it was, but was making no resistance; but the American officer drew his revolver and shot him dead on the spot." If these circumstances be correctly stated there can be no doubt that a most foul murder was committed, and we are glad to hear that Her Majesty's Government have represented to the Federal Government that the offender should be brought to trial. But we agree with some of the speakers last evening that something more is necessary than merely to draw the attention of the Washington Government to the matter. A murder of this kind, committed on the deck of a British ship on the person of one of its officers cannot be passed over with a mere remonstrance as if it were only a technical breach of international law, such as a capture in British waters. The description given by Colonel Sykes, if correct, proves the deed to have been as cold-blooded as it was cowardly. Any negligence in demanding and urging the punishment of this crime will be an abandonment of the protection which a State owes to all its subjects.

OXFORD REFORM.

(From the Spectator.)

THE able and thoughtful letter of "Accademicus" which appeared last week in our columns would deserve attention, even if it came from one less intimately acquainted with Oxford than its author. It is something more than that mere pointing out of defects to which the supralogical mind is so painfully prone; and it traces the outlines of a scheme for the reconstruction of the University system, where reformers are only too apt to throw down a random hint, and trust that Providence will complete their work.

The first three points,—the sweeping away of the College monopoly, the abolition of all tests, and the freer recognition of new studies, have been already advocated in the *Spectator*, and are the cardinal points of any possible reform. Practically we believe the first is the most important, and if several hundred men from the poorer middle, and, if possible, from the lower classes, could be added yearly, to the list of undergraduates, they would soon make room for the creeds of nonconformity and the requirements of practical life. It is no doubt, a wise instinct of danger that has warned obstructives of all kinds to maintain at every risk the exclusive college monopoly. We, however, we accept the conclusions of "Academicus" on this point unreservedly, we are disposed to differ from him on one or two minor details of his letter. The subject is worth discussing, though the next University reform is probably reserved for a generation that shall have forgotten the blunders and tricks of the late commission.

In the first place, we protest altogether against the bitter definition of the average Head of a college as "a mere sinecurist," "generally inferior both in character and attainment to an average college tutor;" "his election" almost always the result of intrigue." The late Master of Balliol and Pembroke made their colleges; and it would be hard to find among the college tutors a half-dozen superior or even equal in their several ways to such men as Rouse Bliss, and Jowett were, as Liddell, Wellesley, Patteson, Hawkins, Macbride, and Thompson have been in our own time. Oriel Head, at least, may be mentioned who, without any high intellectual pretensions has doubled the revenues of his college by good management; and one was selected a few years ago by the great Conservative party as their best man against Mr. Gladstone. As for the elections, there is no doubt more or less of selfish motive or intrigue in them; but considering that the choice is commonly limited to the clerical fellows, and amongst those to the few who are known personally or by name to the actual generation, the results cannot be said to be very bad. But whilst we defend these gentlemen as mostly of more than average culture and capacity, we should be very sorry to see them transformed into senior tutors. Only ten years ago a large proportion of them were over sixty, and at that age it may fairly be assumed that a man has lost the freshness and elasticity which are wanted for teaching well. The true vocation of the Heads is very much that we believe into which the better among them fall naturally. They are meant to direct the business and maintain the discipline of the college, to form a link between past and present generations and to care for the physical well-being of the college tenants as well as for the intellectual of undergraduates. The post itself is its own reward for a college tutor with some administrative ability; and a few absolute prizes of this kind are, perhaps, more useful in their way than life-tutorships which weary veterans would have to fill painfully. Practically we suppose it would be difficult to point to a single Head in Oxford who has not been a college tutor or a schoolmaster.

That the present monopoly of teaching by the colleges ought to be absolutely done away with is a truth which cannot, we think, be stated too strongly. The existing system is bad in every possible way. The fees paid to the tutors of graduates, putting those in residence at 200 each, amounts at least to 24,000*l.*, out of which some 100 tutors and lecturers are paid inadequately for wasting their energies on work which the college system degrades into drudgery. Assume 20 of the said-professors whom "Academicus" proposes to make the pivots of University steff, and it is not too much to say that the whole work done in college lecture-rooms would be more thoroughly performed. The teacher would confine himself to one subject instead of ranging over the whole field of knowledge, would lecture fewer hours in the week, would be stimulated by the presence of the hope of a large audience, and would be sufficiently well paid to make it worth his while to devote his life to learning. There remains, of course, the work done in private by college tu ors with their men, and which some are apt to talk of as constituting the chief claim on them. Our own Oxford experience leads us to consider that this private conscientiousness was that three hours in the year would be a large estimate of the time given in excess of the regular lectures to any but a most exceptional student. Assuming, however, that this estimate were quadrupled, as it probably might be with advantage, especially in the case of passmen, forty college tutors working fifteen hours a week would exactly meet it, and practically two, or even three, men may of course be considered sufficient for private tuition. By this reckoning a half of the actual revenues, or 12,000*l.* a year, might be left free to endow the sub-professorships. If any further sum could be obtained from curtailing the income of the Heads, where it is disproportionate to the rate that prevails in Oxford, there could, of course, be no objection to such a measure of confiscation. But, considering the irregular sources, such as livings canonries and such like from which their revenues are in great measure dervied, we doubt whether this expedient would bring in much to the general treasury.

But the practical question, which "Academicus" does not touch, is in what way the teaching of the University is to be transferred from college tutors to professors or sub-professors. We remember well what hopes were entertained only a few years ago, when some new professorships were endowed and some old ones augmented; and we do not care to undervalue changes which have added Professor Conington to Corpus, and Rolleston to the University staff, though the general result has been so small hitherto. We would simply take the two cases of Greek and Modern History. The present Professor of Greek has worked brilliantly and successfully, but the Colleges are practically able to exclude any man from his lectures by fixing one of their own at the same time; and where this extreme measure is not resorted to in the interests of orthodoxy, it is still only by special favour that any man is exempted college work on the plea of attending professorial lectures. In history a different cause has led to even worse results. The last Regius Professor avowed the opinion that it was his duty to be learned rather than to impart learning. Among many intellectual tastes his chief interests were believed to be metaphysical; he disliked Oxford air, and after two or three hasty visits and two or three courses of rhetorical lectures, in which he recommended Hume as a historian, he confined his labours to corresponding on his stall. The object is on which we have based our claim. The object is still under consideration, and Sir Roundell Palmer says that the investigation, if fairly conducted, can lead but to one result. The case of the Springbok is that of a vessel captured by a Federal cruiser on its way to Nassau, and condemned on the ground that the cargo was intended for the Confederate States when the vessel left the English port. The American Prize Courts enforced the law in all its severity, and though the decision has been questioned, both on the ground that the vessel was trading between neutral ports, and because the whole cargo was confiscated for a small portion of contraband, yet the Attorney-General was of opinion that it was consistent with English decisions and could not be made the ground of complaint. The third case is that of a vessel seized for having taken alleged contraband of war to the Mexican port of Matamoras, with the view of its being afterwards transported to the Confederate States, and the seizure took place weeks after she had unloaded and the cargo had been placed in the Matamoras Custom-house. In this case the Attorney-General states that complaint has been made and reparation demanded. But the most important case is that of the Saxon, inasmuch as a British subject seems to have been wantonly shot by a Federal naval officer. The Saxon had completed her loading at an island called Angra Pequena, on the coast of South Africa, when the Federal steamer Vanderbilt sent an armed boat to her. The crew of the Saxon were told to go below. "As Mr. Gray, the mate, was going down the ladder, the American officer, Donovan, gave him a push. The mate was turning round to see who it was, but was making no resistance; but the American officer drew his revolver and shot him dead on the spot." If these circumstances be correctly stated there can be no doubt that a most foul murder was committed, and we are glad to hear that Her Majesty's Government have represented to the Federal Government that the offender should be brought to trial. But we agree with some of the speakers last evening that something more is necessary than merely to draw the attention of the Washington Government to the matter. A murder of this kind, committed on the deck of a British ship on the person of one of its officers cannot be passed over with a mere remonstrance as if it were only a technical breach of international law, such as a capture in British waters. The description given by Colonel Sykes, if correct, proves the deed to have been as cold-blooded as it was cowardly. Any negligence in demanding and urging the punishment of this crime will be an abandonment of the protection which a State owes to all its subjects.

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only son and successor, George John, second Earl Spencer, attached himself to the Whig party, and particularly that section headed by the Duke of Portland. Along with the Duke he took office, 1782, as a Lord of the Treasury, and again in July, 1794, under Pitt, as Lord Privy Seal. This office he exchanged in the autumn of the same year for that of First Lord of the Admiralty, which he filled down to the year 1801. He was no debater, but had considerable administrative abilities, and it was under his guidance that the naval department of the Government remained during the greater part of the first revolutionary war with France, and he had to contend with the formidable mutiny at the Nore. He disapproved of the terms of the peace of Amiens, and attaching himself thenceforth to Lord Grenville, with him took office in 1806 under Fox. After the death of that statesman Lord Spencer retired from public life, and at Althorp revived the old fame of his family for hospitality and attention to their estates. He took great pains in establishing savings' banks in the county, and was for many years Chairman of the Quarter Sessions. About fifteen years before his death his tenantry presented him with a silver vase as a testimonial of their attachment, at a meeting at Althorp at which one tenant was present whose ancestors had held from the Spencers uninterruptedly from the time of the murder Sir John Spencer, in the reign of Henry VIII. The Earl also, as we have intimated, was a great collector of books, and the splendid library at Althorp is a monument of his taste and energy. He had the true Spencer taste for private life and maintained the family virtues. His death, November 10, 1834, gave William IV. the opportunity of dismissing the Whig Ministry, of which his eldest son John Charles was the leader in the House of Commons as Chancellor of the Exchequer. The character of this nobleman, the third Earl Spencer, is well-known. His early leadership of the liberal party in the first days of the administration of his father, his retirement into private life and assiduous patronage of agricultural pursuits, and his advocacy of free-trade principles, are matters of recent history. He died October 1, 1845, and was succeeded by his brother Frederick, fourth Earl, who died December 27, 1857, and was succeeded by his son John Poyntz, fifth and present Earl Spencer. In either of the two last Earls has made any position in political life, though the *estimable* character of the family seems not to have been misrepresented in their persons.

We have abstained hitherto, contrary to custom, from giving any opinion on the character of this great House, chiefly for this reason. No narrative within our limits of space would prove what we believe to be the truth—that the Spencers have, from first to last, belonged to a class, formerly very rare, now terribly common, men in whom great ability, sound judgment, and a positive passion for culture were always enfeebled, and frequently destroyed, by a febrile nervousness of organization. Their love of private life proceeded mainly from a consciousness of this fact, and so did the strange union of daring ambition and moral timidity which distinguished the ablest among them. In *the* Sunderland this nervousness rose the height of morbid timidity, and we believe that the motive of all his unscrupulousness and the governing principle of his conduct was the morbid dread of consequences to himself—not consequences in the sense of direct personal danger, but consequences in the way in which these organizations always picture the unknown to themselves. There has not been a Spencer without capacity, or one who might not have repeated as his own autobiography Southey's line,—

"But I all naked feeling and raw life."

THE SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN WAR.

(From the Times Special Correspondent with the German Army.)

FLENSBURG, Feb 10.

The departure of the mail interrupted the account I had begun to give you of the road from Schleswig to this place as it yesterday appeared. It was impossible to follow it without feeling pity for the unfortunate soldiers exposed to all the hardships and sufferings of war at a season which renders them doubly painful. The rigour of the weather will have contributed to the death of many, and assuredly, if the campaign were to last much longer the hospitals would be full of sick as well as of wounded. As a mere picture, however, the appearance of the road yesterday was interesting enough, filled as it was during by the greater part of its extent with trains of vehicles, groups of soldiers, both infantry and cavalry: led horses, carts with sick men, &c., the whole including every variety of military costume to be found in the Prussian and Austrian armies, and innumerable studies in which Vernet would have delighted. The scene at the "stations" on the road was very bustling and animated. These stations are roadside houses at which travellers stop to bait their horses. They usually consist of a dwelling and a stable, between which is a paved court, admitting two or more carriages at a time. The court is open and closed by walls at each end, so as to be quite sheltered from the weather when the large doors are closed through one of which carriages enter, while by the other they issue forth from their temporary refuse. On some of the Schleswig roads one finds stations built completely across the highway, so that all vehicles must pass through them, which are probably do without asking some refreshment for horse or man, or both. This consists in general of coarse brown bread cut up in a trough for the horses, and of bad *kummel* (a spirit flavoured with carraways), or worse rum, for driver and passengers. A roaring trade must these stations of late have driven. There are several on the road from Schleswig hither, but we stopped yesterday at only two. At each the *stube*, a single grimy room in which travellers are received and refreshed according to the very limited capabilities of the establishment, was thronged to the door. Infantry of the line, both Prussian and Austrian; Tyrolese Rifles, with their dark plumes; Austrian Dragoons in their long white cloaks (white no logger, but grievously besmirched by this rough campaigning); Lichtenstein Hussars, in their neat shakoes of a pale yet low colour; Prussian cuirassiers, in dark great coats, were all there, all with their collars turned up, to shelter their faces from the piercing blast that whistled on the road, and their arms clung to their garments and stuck in masses to their boots. It was hard work to get along, both for men and horses. At elevated parts of the road the wind whistled a perfect gale, so cutting that the horses averted their heads and their drivers and riders felt it pierce to their very marrow. At Smedebye, a hamlet about seven miles from Flensburg, we came to the beginning of the battle-field of Saturday last. It extended past the hamlet of Oversee, close to a little lake or mere, to Bilschau, less than three miles from Flensburg. The chief fighting, however, was by Oversee. The point at which the Danes made their most stubborn stand struck the eye at once. The road rose into a short but rather steep hill, and close up to it on each side came a small wood, considerably more dense on the one hand than on the other, but on both sides affording excellent cover for infantry. It was quite clear that the Danes in this wood with riflemen and placing artillery on the brow of the road between them, with a battalion or two under cover on the open ground in rear for the protection of the guns, the progress of a pursuing enemy might be made particularly unpleasant, and probably for a time successfully checked. The Danes availed themselves of the advantage of the ground, and there was hard fighting at this point. The misfortune of fighting in retreat is that the best and most defensible positions must after a short time be abandoned by their defenders, often in exchange for others most dangerous and exposed. And so the Danes retreated, fighting like brave men, as their adversaries freely admit, and suffering not a little loss, but also inflicting a good deal of damage upon their gallant and eager pursuers. A squadron of Hungarian Hussars charged along the road and suffered heavily: the Austrian infantry made frequent use of the bayonet. The road and adjacent fields bore conclusive signs of a sharp contest. As we drove along we observed that corpses were still numerous there, but I saw only one or two, besides the carcasses of several horses. Peasants were making their way about the field accompanied by soldiers, and doubtless they had been occupied with the work of interment. In the distance one saw solitary figures busily engaged with something which the snow concealed from us. Probably they were marauders rifling dead bodies. On all sides lay shakoes, knapsacks, pouch-belts, and other articles of military equipment; here and there a bayonet, the barrel or stock of a rifle, protruded from the snow. We met a great many peasants carrying away arms. What had become of the wounded? Had all been taken away? If not, it was now too late to attend to them; their sufferings were over. Among yonder trees, where the snow lies deep between, and under these huge drifts many a poor fellow may have groaned his last, unaided and despairing, and tortured by the dreadful thirst consequent on wounds. It is probable that many have done so. Of some we know who when found after a long exposure were so frost-bitten as to hold the wound received in fight their least misfortune. One man was brought into Schleswig the other day with a shot in his neck. As the surgeon was about to dress it, "you had better look first to my feet" said the patient. They were completely frozen to above the ankle. The man thought he had lain about three hours after he was wounded; but doubtless, he had been insensible, for it must have been at least a day and night after the fighting ceased before he was taken up. Owing to the hurried nature of the late movement, to the running character of the fight between Smedebye and Bilschau, and especially to the fresh and heavy layers of snow with which the ground has been continually overspread, this to be feared that many a wounded man was left to die, and will be found only when thaw comes. There is pasture these days for the great hooded crows which abound in Schleswig. Doubtless they snuffed the campaign from afar, for from its very commencement they have been vigilant and numerous all along the line. Flapping their heavy, black wings against their dusky, dun-coloured sides, they fly to and fro across the road before you, sit in rows on banks, and gaze steadfastly at the passing soldiery, as if speculating on the probability of hereafter picking their bones, or hold grave councils of war in the centre of a field. Probably the Schleswigers respect them, for they are remarkably tame for birds of that kind, and allow of nearer approach than crows generally do. They have sufficient intelligence to move forward with the army, and doubtless they will retain a pleasant memory of the abundant commons this year afforded them in the usually hungry mouth of February.

Although the Prussians are much more numerous than the Austrians, it has so happened that by the latter the work has been chiefly done, and on them nearly all the loss has fallen. The affair at Missunde may have had an object, but it certainly had no results; and although Prussian journalists appear to have been magniloquent about it, it was in reality an insignificant business, which would hardly be noticed in the middle of a campaign and in the case of an army less completely unused to fighting than that of Prussia. If any credit is to be claimed for it, it is by the Danes, who, without any extraordinary exertions, and while employed with almost contemptuous slackness to their enemy's fire, repulsed his attack. If they had studied the ground rather better beforehand, and had trained some of their guns to bear accurately on the high road to Kosel, along which the Prussian artillery came, they would have inflicted severe damage.

As is usual in civil campaigning commences, the folly and inconvenience of heavy military headress becomes manifest. From the number of shakoes one sees about, I suspect some of the men begin to "lose" them, as they did in the Crimea and elsewhere. The most of those I have seen, however, were Danish shakoes, clumsy ugly things, which look as if made after an antiquated English model. I do not know how the Prussians like their heavy helmets, but I should think them a prodigious encumbrance in a bivouac. I forget whether I mentioned in any previous letter that the Prusso-Austrian troops wear a white badge on the left arm, as a sign of recognition between the soldiers of the two armies. This is only a revival of an old usage, first adopted when the Austrians, Prussians, and Russians began combined operations before the battle of Leipsic. Some people here are therefore disposed to call it a holy alliance badge.

EVENING.

Since writing the above I have received trustworthy information, calculated slightly to modify some of the details lately sent to you, and positively to confirm others. The Danish retreat, although attended with much suffering and exhaustion, and some actual loss, must be looked upon as highly successful. They had to abandon their ship guns and other heavy ordnance mounted at the Schleswig works, and also at Schlei, and they lost a couple of field-guns at Oversee or in the neighbourhood, but their loss in prisoners is overstated at a thousand—a number which I believe to include Schleswig soldiers who never gave themselves up than were taken. The fight at Oversee was most creditable to both parties engaged. The Danes were three regiments, probably about 5,000 men, and were attacked by a smaller number of Austrians, but had the disadvantage of fighting in retreat, which was some set-off against their superiority of numbers. The Austrians were the 9th battalion of Rifles, one of the corps of highest repute in their service, and, the regiment of the King of the Belgians, whose commander, the Prince of Wurtemberg, was severely wounded. I have just seen the 9th battalion marching through Flensburg, and a very smart efficient corps they looked, with the pride of victory plainly to be read in their countenances. They lost very little. The action would probably have been worse for the Danes but for the impetuosity of the Austrian soldiers, who were not be restrained. Had they protracted to fight, some Prussians, who were hurrying up, might have taken share in it, the position was not difficult to turn, and the Danish Prussian staff-officers speak with generous enthusiasm of the brilliant behaviour of the Austrians, and rejoice at their having had this opportunity of displaying their excellent military qualities. At the affair at Ober Selk, on the 3rd, their conduct was equally distinguished, and a regiment of Poles behaved in a way to excite the admiration of those who witnessed it. At that affair Marshal Wrangel and the Crown Prince of Prussia were present, and one of the Staff had his horse shot under him. The Prince and Marshal are still both in Flensburg, the head-quarters not having moved forward early this morning, as was last evening expected. A regiment of cavalry, about 600 strong, marched out last night, singing cheerily, and other corps have moved to and fro, but there is no indication of an immediate resumption of operations. Indeed, it appears doubtful whether the campaign be not at an end as far as fighting goes. Matters at the present moment stand as follows:—The Danes are in force at Alsen and at Duppel on the mainland. If any portion of them has gone northwards into Jutland it would be able to get away by sea, if pursued thither, which at present appears improbable. The Danish works at Duppel are formidably strong. To attack them it will be necessary to wait the arrival of siege guns and another manifestation of war. But to take them, when these come up, a heavy loss must necessarily be incurred. Is this worth incurring to obtain possession of Alsen, which probably might be invaded if the works on the mainland were taken, since the Alsen Sound is in one place only about 250 yards across? We are told that Schleswig is occupied by the Austro-Prussians as a natural guarantee for the fulfilment of Denmark's engagements, but that guarantee would not be strengthened by the occupation of Alsen. And if this island must be taken, then ought it to be equally necessary to take the other Schleswig islands, Aroe, Fohroe, Pelworm, and even Femern, off the Oldenburg coast, although it is still a matter of dispute whether this last belongs to Schleswig or not. The season is most unfavourable for military operations against such works as those at Duppel; the troops would be likely to suffer greatly from exposure as well as from the enemy's fire, and the probable loss would be out of proportion to the possible advantage. I think, then, that I am justified in believing, on the strength of information obtained up here, that fighting, if not over, will be at least suspended for time. Meanwhile the quarrel will perhaps again get into the hands of those combatants who fight with pen and ink, instead of with swords and rifles. Diplomacy, lately set at naught and sent to the rear, may again come to the front. That this is not what the Schleswig-Holstein party desire I need hardly assure you. The very name of negotiation irritates and grieves them. They are pursued by the fear of a personal union of the Duchies to Denmark, or of a division of Schleswig, whereas, for the last ten days, they have been exulting in the anticipated complete separation of the Duchies from Denmark, under the rule of Duke Frederick VIII. However the question may be settled, everything in time must desire that it should be so in a manner to prevent its being again revived and made the source of future heartburnings and of serious peril to the peace of Europe.

HAMBURG, Feb. 13.

Before leaving Flensburg on Thursday I found opportunities of hearing something of what the Danes there said. They and their well-wishers are very numerous in that town, through a large portion of which the absence of the tricolour from the windows of the houses is significant of the sentiments of the inhabitants. I was assured that the lower part of the population is chiefly Danish, and especially all its seafaring portion. The agitation for Germany and Augustenburg seems to have been carried on chiefly by a few bustling tradesmen, a bookseller, a goldsmith, and others. It was the bookseller who proclaimed Prince Frederick in spite of a show of opposition, which seems to have been but faint, on the part of the Prussian Commissioner. The Danish party in Flensburg are, of course, bitter enough at the events of the last few days. They told me that some of the Danish officers wept when ordered to evacuate the Dannewerk, that famous position by the aid of which they had so long believed that a foreign invader would assuredly be foiled. With 20,000 more men, said the officers, they could have made good the whole line. This is in accordance with the opinion I expressed in former letters, that the Danes had not enough troops to hold both the Dannewerk and the Schlei, against each of which the Austro-Prussians were able to direct a powerful army. The positions were both of great extent, and required many men to hold, while the assailant also had it in his power greatly to increase the fatigues of the defenders by manacing various points. The Danish soldiers seem to have shown great courage and fortitude under the most trying circumstances. I see that some of the German papers estimate the Danish forces defending Schleswig at 40,000 men; but I believe this to be an excessive estimate. It is partly based on the supposition that the Danish regiments are stronger than they are. On very good Prussian military authority I believe them not to have averaged more than 1,600 men, and these have been of late diminished by various obvious causes. What seems certain is that the Danes had not enough men for the necessary reliefs; the same men were constantly in the entrenchments, the duty was most fatiguing, the cold terribly severe, and, from some cause or other, during the days preceding the evacuation they were insufficiently fed. This last point I should hardly have credited had not both Germans and Danes in Flensburg agreed upon it. For two or three days the rations were short, and I was told by some that for 30 hours before the retreat some of the men had had no food. This seems incredible, but is very positively affirmed in Flensburg. Such was the exhaustion of the soldiers that there was no keeping them awake on duty. When the rearguard, which so valiantly covered the retreat at Oversee, passed through Flensburg, after the Austrians had, through sheer fatigue, desisted from the pursuit, it was allowed half an hour's rest before proceeding further. The footsore, dejected men lay down in the street, and the inhabitants, Germans as well as Danes, seized with pity for their sufferings, took them out food. As regards the question whom, and by whom, the retreat was resolved upon, I was assured by persons in Flensburg that 10 Danish steamers had recently carried away large quantities of stores and baggage belonging to the army and Government. This precaution looks as if there were no great confidence at Copenhagen that the Dannewerk could be successfully defended. The Government has tried to shift the unpopularity of the evacuation from its own shoulders on those of General Meza, but more candid evidence is required to prove that he acted without due authority. It is not the first time that an unfortunate general has been made a scapegoat. But whether Meza acted with or without orders, he does not appear to have retreated too soon. The Danish line of retrenchment on Jutland somewhere broken through—probably by the passage of the Schlei—and then the army was lost, as well as the position. I see that the Danish Minister of War speaks of a splendid charge executed by the 1st Copenhagen Regiment on a battery of 16 Prussian guns, by which the regiment was nearly destroyed, but the army was saved. I have heard it generally admitted that the 1st Copenhagen behaved splendidly, but I doubt its having ever been engaged with 16 Prussian guns. At least we have no account of the Prussians having been engaged anywhere except at Missunde, and perhaps in skirmishes so trifling as almost to have escaped record. The Danes obtain credit for their conduct from all who fought against them or saw them fight. They are said to be particularly good shots, and certainly in the two principal fights of this little campaign, at Ober Selk and Oversee, they punished their antagonists severely. In Vienna you will probably hear the official statement of their loss; here one can only get at reports and uncertified numbers. I have heard the Austrian loss at Oversee estimated as high as 900 killed and wounded. The Regiment of the King of the Belgians alone is said to have lost 400. The 9th Jaeger battalion also suffered severely, and part another regiment was engaged against a squadron of Hussars. It appears that the rifles of a great part of the pursuing force had been loaded for 24 hours, during the whole of which time the men had been exposed to the weather, and often in driving snow. When they came to use their arms, few of them would go off, and they were obliged to have recourse to the bayonet, with which they repeatedly charged the Danes, and drove them from their positions.

The railway from Flensburg to Rendsburg was reopened on Thursday, but only for the use of the army, and in the course of a bitterly cold sledge drive from Flensburg to Schleswig, and thence in the open air, I saw no trains on the road, while the deep snow rendered most difficult of passage for wheeled vehicles. I was able to form some faint idea of what the sufferings of the soldiers, both Danes and Germans, must have been in this short but very rude campaign. The mean of the thermometer is considerably higher than in Schleswig, but in the latter place during it was told that the lowest point the quicksilver had reached this year was only about 9 deg. frost by Reumur. But there seems a peculiarly raw and penetrating quality in the cold in the Duchies, a something which gets to one's very bones. Then, during this last fortnight there was frequently rain, which converted the real icy snow into even the vast extent of snow. Now, when people having warm underclothing and two or three upper envelopes shiver and suffer as they drive along a road, we may judge of what the soldiers must have had to endure, especially the wounded, many of whom had to travel for hours in open carts, without other covering than their uniform. A snowstorm beginning at night I have never seen than some of those poor follows, being conveyed slowly to the rear, lying on a scanty handful of straw, all natural colour departed from their blue and livid faces, their wounds still unattended to, or at best temporarily bandaged. It was bad enough for the half-frozen men, all often obliged bivouac and remain halted for hours in the midst of the snow, in weather as bad as could well be imagined, but I must say that I heard no grumbling nor saw any signs of discontent. One thing which I have had repeated occasions of remarking is that the Danish wounded prisoners are treated just the same as those of the Austrians. I noticed this in that wretched temporary hospital at Schloss-Gottorp, where, indeed, there was no means of making a distinction, all being alike badly off; but at Rendsburg, where a very good hospital has been established, the same was the case and the presents of tobacco and cigars for which the Saxon troops in particular have subscribed were equally divided without distinction of nationality. Recent enemies there smoked together the pipe of peace. There was a Hungarian Hussar who was on the best of terms with two Danes, the foundation of their friendship being an interchange of cuts and shots. The Hungarian had received a sabre-cut in the mouth, which he had inflicted in return a couple of severe gashes on the Danes with whom he is now fraternizing. In the Schleswig towns placards are up asking contributions of linen, lint, and other things for the wounded, also inviting the women to assist in the hospitals. The medical department was decidedly too much for the year and unprepared when this war was commenced. One is driven to reflect in what condition the wounded would have found themselves had an action been fought in the field and 10,000 men (no great amount of casualties in modern battles) gone down in the encounter. As it is, the highest estimate I have heard of the Austrian loss is killed and wounded (many of the latter slightly) is 2,000 men in the whole campaign; and I suspect that will prove to be some hundreds over the mark. Here, in Hamburg, there is quite an enthusiasm for the Austrians, a part of whom were quartered here some time, and had made themselves very popular with the inhabitants. Austrian officers are for the most part amiable and sociable—not so stiff and formal as their Prussian comrades, to whom they unquestionably are generally preferred. Moreover, the whole brunt of the campaign has fallen upon the Austrian troops, and the loss in officers has been particularly severe. The Prussians are stout, hardy soldiers, and doubtless would have done well had they had the chance. They march at a better pace, and altogether their movements seem more alert, than I should have expected of them from seeing them in their Prussian garrisons. A battalion of the Guards looked particularly smart and handsome as it marched through Flensburg on Wednesday, its Colonel stopping to speak to the Crown Prince, who in his long military great-coat and forage-cap, with a short German pipe hanging from his lips, was standing in the street with a couple of aides-de-camp. His Royal Highness is seen a great deal about on foot and horseback, and seems very popular.

One great advantage the Austrian army has over the Prussian is that nearly all the officers and non-comissioned officers (these latter are very numerous) have seen service, as have also a good many of the soldiers. It is true that the majority of these are young men, but it is not yet five years since the commencement of the Italian campaign. I am also much disposed to think that the system of the Austrian officers with their men is better than that of the Prussians. I do not mean to say that those latter are unduly harsh with their soldiers, but they seem to keep them at a greater distance, and to take less of a personal and kindly interest in them, than do the Austrians, whose men seem to look upon them with as much affection as respect. That affection makes the soldiers furious when he sees his officer struck down, and, in his desire to avenge him, he rushes forward with that headlong valour which has been a prominent characteristic of the Austrian fighting in this campaign. I have not yet had opportunity to investigate in what it mainly consists, but I am impressed with a belief that the Austrian army has decidedly improved since 1859, and that it has about it a remarkable dash of fighting spirit.

The telegraphic agencies appear, so far as I can judge from the papers I have seen in Hamburg, to have been even unusually reckless in their acceptance of reports from the seat of war. I would perhaps have been better to give a rather less intelligence, and to let it be of a more trustworthy nature. No *canard* seems to have been too gross for those waiters on the wires to transmit as fact:—"The Prussians, engaged at Duppel, lost 500 men; the people of Schleswig, the north part of the town, erected barricades and killed and wounded 1,100 Austrians, &c. You know now that, at least up to Thursday, there had been no fighting beyond a point two or three miles on this side of Flensburg. Beyond that a few shots may here and there have been exchanged, and reconnoitring officers have been fired upon, but, that is all. I also see it stated by the correspondent of the *Times* that it is decided to raze the Dannewerk. I heard no word of this at head-quarters. The work would require rather considerable, the Dannewerk consisting mainly of natural hills and elevations of the ground. Perhaps the meaning is that the batteries, casemated barracks, &c. are to be destroyed, but I know nothing of the intention.

By the German papers I see that some persons have fallen into the mistake, which could only arise from a confusion of dates and time, of imagining that the passage of the Schlei by the Prussians under Prince Frederick Charles was the cause, instead of the consequence, of the evacuation of the Dannewerk. Had the Danes remained in this latter position two or three days longer, the passage of the Schlei would have been attempted and probably effected, and it was the fear of this that caused their retreat. Meza and other Danish Generals and Ministers of War have always declared the money that was spent on fortifying the Dannewerk thrown away, because Denmark could never raise an army strong enough effectually to defend the whole line of positions against superior forces.

Prussian regiments, both cavalry and infantry, still continue to arrive in Schleswig. Yesterday and the day before four battalions of Posen and Brandenburg infantry passed through Hamburg. As long as the Danes are in Alsen a strong force will be necessary to observe them, and also to protect the coasts from the possible incursions of bodies of soldiers landed from Danish steamers.

You will have heard of the decision of the Prussian Government to lay an embargo on Danish ships, and also of the application made by the Senate of Frankfort in consequence of vessels belonging to that free city having also been seized by the Danes. It is quite clear that the Danes have no legal right, on account of the present war, to seize any but Prussian and Austrian vessel, or to blockade any but Prussia and Austrian ports. It is reported that they intend to blockade Emden, Bremen, and the European Powers, and especially England, which has such large commercial intercourse with Hamburg, would never allow that. It was reported here yesterday that the allies would enter Jutland if the Danes committed aggressions on German commerce; but there are strong reasons for supposing that any such step would be taken, even under such provocation. The invasion of Jutland offers no difficulty; it is a very indefensible country; but political complications would thereby be much increased.

The Mayor, or *Hardesvogt*, Blauenfeld, who was arrested at Fleckeby and reported to have been shot, was still in prison at Rendsburg on Thursday. He is accused of having had a lad whipped illegally, and of various other offences—and he certainly seems much detested in Schleswig; also of having attempted to bring about an encounter in the dark between Austrian and Prussian troops. He was to have been tried by a court-martial, but I have never heard of that having yet been done. A person who said that he had seen him on Thursday assured me that he lay on straw and had bread and water for sole food, which, if true, seems rather a severe treatment of a man as yet unconvicted by any less fallible tribunal than the voice of public passion and clamour. This man may be very guilty, but it would be well to prove him so before punishing him.

On the 5th inst. a subscription for the wounded was advertised in Hamburg, and up to the 11th a sum of 38,670 Prussian thalers, or nearly 6,000*l.*, had been collected, besides a quantity of contributions in kind—hogsheads of wine and lemonade, chests of oranges, sugar, preserves, warm stockings by the hundred, blankets, flannel, lint, cigars, &c. The rich city maintains its character for charity and hospitality.

THE NEW ROYAL YACHT.

(From the Examiner.)

A new yacht has been built for her Majesty's use inside the Isle of Wight, and of course it must be supposed that the best skill of the Admiralty has been employed in the construction. The requirements were not extraordinary, for a fine and fast sea-boat was not wanted, but a vessel of small draught of water for the smooth passage between Osborne, Portsmouth, and Southampton. The *Fairy* had been found too small, and something between her and the Royal Yacht was the thing desired. Well, what has been supplied? The trials must answer. Upon the first experiment the *Elfin* took the lead, but unluckily broke her paddle-wheel. Upon the second her average speed was about fifteen knots, but this rate was due altogether to the power of the engines, and a surf at the bow and under the quarter unequivocally accused the form of the vessel of some great fault. The report of the second trial in *Times* is as follows:—

"Yesterday was a day of smooth water and very little wind, but *the sea curled up under the Alberta's bows when at the measured mile, nearly level with her upper deck, ashes and the same time a sea followed on each quarter almost sufficient to break over the ship*, and under full speed the afterdeck was always swept with sea which shipped on board. The *Alberta*, in fact, is nothing more than a thing without form, driven through the water by tremendous engine power, but not worthy the position of a yacht for her Majesty's private service."

On the third trial, on Tuesday, was little more satisfactory. She was relieved forward of the weight of anchors, and moveable fittings, and of a great part of her fuel, and she was trimmed on an even keel, and her draught reduced by two inches. All this gave some improvement, but still she carried with her that tell-tale surf at the bow and quarter which the correspondent of the *Times* describes as a perfect indication of a sea when the water clear of her is as smooth as a mill-pond. The vessel, however, did better with reduced power, and the Portsmouth correspondent of the *Times* observes:—

"The difference in the gain in speed between the full and half power runs is a sufficient proof that the vessel is overweighted, or perhaps speaking with a more correct definition, that the engines and hull are out of proportion to each other."

This is a very important observation. After all, the fault may not be so much with the model of the vessel as it appears to be. It is possible that she may be overpowered, over-done with engines, and their force, and this is said to be a common fault in the navy, whether truly or not we are not prepared to say, but it deserves inquiry.

On the Thames are seen fast steamers which fly through the water with the smallest ripple at the bows, and none perceptible at the quarter. If the weight and power of the engines were doubled, the speed of these vessels would actually be diminished, and they would carry a great surge with them. The immersion would be changed, lines would be brought under water never intended for the water, and added to this cause of obstruction, the increased power of the engines would drive their heads down into the water instead of driving them liftingly through the water. To try the experiment in the simplest way, take a fast four-oared boat, man it with twice the right number, and double bank it with eight instead of four oars, and see what way will be got out of this apparently increased, but really diminished power. The boat will be all by the head, and steer badly, her free board will be diminished, lines never designed for the water will be in the water, the flotation all deranged, and she will be a thoroughly clumsy concern, literally overpowered. More powder more kill is a barbarous maxim, as false in mechanics as in gunnery. The adjustment of steam power to the hull of a vessel should be determined upon principles, but it is probably quite empirical both in the Royal Navy and the Commercial. So many horsepower may be alloted to so many tons of measurement, but without regard to the peculiar form of the hull, which must be taken into account to settle the adaptation on principle. It is probable that the adjustment of power is better in the Merchant than in the Royal Navy, because the interests of owners are against any excess, all powers not absolutely necessary and productive being so much money thrown away, and so much bulk for carriage or cargo diminished. "How little will do?" is the question of the thrifty owner; "How much?" is the question in the service, regardless of expense. Hence in the Merchant Navy we seldom or never hear of a case of excess of steam power, but sometimes the reverse; not often, however, for there seems to be much less danger of error on the one side than on the other, and if there be error, the remedy is easier to supply what is wanting than to reduce a lumbering cumbrous superfluity.

LAW OF DIVORCE.

(From the Examiner.)

The *Times* has drawn attention to defects in the law of Divorce generally bearing hardly on wives, but not more than in the proportion of the advantage man has over woman; and, if the balance could be fairly struck, we believe that it would be found pretty equal,—husbands having the worst in some respects, and wives in others. A worthless husband may drive his wife to misconduct, take advantage of the wrong, divorce her, and leave her to starve; and a bad wife may fight her husband with his own purse, beggar and throw him into jail, while she is publicly carrying on her intrigues. Here is an example quoted by a Barrister in the *Times*:—

"From the evidence given in a suit between Mr. and Mrs. A. it appeared that Mr. A had been frequently committing adultery with their friend Mrs. B.; whereupon Mrs. B. boldly anticipates her husband by forthwith presenting a petition for a divorce, on the ground of alleged cruelty and adultery on his part. Mr B., of course pleads, denying the charges, and alleging Mrs B.'s adultery with Mr. A. He also presents a petition for a divorce, to which Mrs. B. pleads, denying the charge and reiterating the charges of cruelty and adultery. The suits proceed, and are both set down for hearing,—the husband's suit having obtained precedence in the list. Hereupon Mrs B. obtains an order that Mr B. shall forthwith pay into the Registry the sum of 400*l.* to meet her expenses in the one suit, and 300*l.* to meet her expenses in the other and then proceeding in Mr A.'s suit be stayed until he has paid the money or found security for the payment. Mr B. being a surgeon with a moderate practice in a provincial town, was unable either to pay the money or find the security. Mrs B. applied for an attachment, which Sir C. Cresswell felt himself compelled to grant, notwithstanding that Mr. B. made an affidavit setting forth his circumstances, and showing his utter inability to comply with the order of the Court, and filed affidavits of three other persons to the effect that, since the commencement of the suits they had from information received, traced Mrs. B. to a house in Pimlico, and there found her in a bedroom with her alleged paramour, Mr A. Mr B. was attached and sent to prison; and the two suits have been standing in *statu quo* for the last two years."

There is another example now before the Justices of Appeal in Chancery. A Mrs H. had a peculiar wholesale jealousy. She was jealous of a, who lived next door, jealous of a village, jealous of a town, jealous of a street, a parish, jealous of one and all the women therein. Wherever she went her jealousies went with her and in foreign travel she was not only jealous of all the women she met with there, but to boot thought the whole female population of Acton was pursuing her husband. This unhappy husband had thoughts of putting his wife under restraint for his vexatious and injurious delusion, but before he could resort to this step an attorney had advised the lady to strike the first blow, and leave him, and commence proceedings in the Divorce Court. From this and other plagues she poor man escaped by death, and his widow's attorney sues the executors for his bill of costs in the Divorce Court, amounting to 630*l.* When the proceedings were commenced the Divorce Court had required Mr. H. to deposit 250*l.* as security for the costs, which, has taxed, would amount to 171. more than that amounts. The attorney's claim is for necessaries supplied to the wife in the husband's life-time, the said necessaries having been proceedings against him founded upon the most preposterous jealousies. The case stands for judgment this day, when it will appear, as the counsel for the executors observed, whether the Court of Appeal will aid the Divorce Court "in its practice of plundering husbands with impunity."

Such a case as this could not have occurred if the Legislature had been a tenth part as careful to guard parties against groundless proceedings as the Divorce Court is to secure costs. As it is, there is no protection whatever against proceedings frivolous and vexatious or instituted for the purpose of extortion. When the Bill was passing through the House of Lords the want of any safeguard was pointed out, and it was suggested that petitions should be signed by counsel, but the law lords overruled the proposal, as it would make an obstacle to the desired remedy. It would be an obstacle only to such proceedings as, on the face of them, were more than suspicious. No decently presentable case would fall to the ground for want of the signature of two advocates, while for want of so small a check it is notorious that proceedings are taken for which there are no grounds, and some for no purpose but extortion. Who is safe? Who may not be made a co-respondent? The Lord Chancellor, keeper of the Queen's conscience, may figure to-morrow in the list of causes as co-respondent charged with adultery. The Archbishop of Canterbury has no security against this sort of practical defamation. The higher the man the more probable the aim at him of some jealous fool or knave. And the matter may not be brought to proof after all. The petition conveying the worst imputation is lodged, and before the year or so elapses before which a cause is reached in its turn it is withdrawn, or the party has disappeared. There are names which may undergo this ordeal without detriment, but there are others not less innocent to which it may be a cruel damage; and it seems to us monstrous that opportunity of such a wrong should be suffered to exist. A young counsel, on his medical knight, is utterly ruined while under a cloud, as the world in its most charitable mood would call it. We may be told that the danger is no new one, and that it was always open to any one to bring an action for crim. con. against anybody and we remember an occasion when we had to advert to the malignant party who unscrupulously proceeding—but for one action of old there are now a score of petitions or more, and if a check can easily be provided against proceedings to which to two respectable lawyers would give the sanction of their names, we see not the sense of refusing so moderate a precaution for the protection of character.

CORNELIUS O'DOWD UPON MEN AND WOMEN, AND OTHER THINGS IN GENERAL.

(From Blackwood's Magazine.)

Mr. Editor,—If you ever look into the Irish papers—and I hope you are not so exclusive regarding them as is Mr. Cobden with the 'Times'—you will see that, under the title, "Landed Estates Court, County Mayo," Judge Dobbs has just sold the town and lands of Kilmurraynabachlish, Ballaghy, and Gregnaslattery, the property of Cornelius O'Dowd, Esq. of Dowd's Folly, in the same county.

Now the afore-recited lands, measuring seven hundred and fourteen acres two roods and eleven perches, statute measure, were mine, and I am the Cornelius O'Dowd, Esq., referred to in the same paragraph.

Though it is perfectly true that, what between mortgages, settlement claims, and bonds, neither my father nor myself owned these lands any more than we did the island of Jamaica, it was a great blow to me to be sold out; for, somehow or other, one can live a long time in Ireland on parchment—I mean on the mere documents of an estate that has long passed away; but if you come to put open cash and Judge Dobbs there's an end of you, and you'll not get credit for a pair of shoes the day after.

My present reason for addressing you does not require that I should go into my family history, or mention my connexion with the Irish Bar. Suffice it, that I stood an unsuccessful election for Athlone; that I served as a captain in the West Coast Rifles; that I married a young lady of great personal attractions; and completed my misfortunes by taking the chairmanship of the Vichuascheneshee silver mines, that very soon left me with nothing but copper in my own pocket, and sent me to Judge Dobbs and his court on the Inns Quay.

Like the rest of my countrymen, I was always hoping the Government would do something for me. I have not missed a levee for fourteen years, and I have shown the calves of my legs to every viceroyalty since Lord Clarendon's day; but though they all joked and talked very pleasantly with me, and said, "Dowd, you must do something for you;" and if it was to rain commissionerships in lunacy, or prison inspectorships, I don't believe one would fall upon C. O'D. I never knew rightly how it was, but though I was always liked at the Bar mess, and made much of on circuit, I never got a brief. People were constantly saying to me, "Con, if you were to do this, that, or t'other," you'd make a hit; but it was always conditional on my being somewhere, or doing something that I never had attempted before.

It was clear, if I was the right man, I wasn't in the right place; and this was all the more provoking, because let me do what I would, some one was sure to exclaim, "Con, my boy, don't try that; it is certainly not your line." "What a capital agent for a new assurance company you'd be!" "What a success you'd have had on the stage!" You'd have played Sir Lucius better than any living actor, Why don't you go on the boards? Why not start a penny newspaper? Why not give readings?" I wonder why they didn't tell me to turn organist or a painter in oils.

"You're always telling us how much you know of the world, Mr. O'Dowd," said my wife: "I wish you could turn the knowledge to some account."

This was scarcely generous, to say the least of it. Mrs. O'D. knew well that I was vain of the quantity—that I regarded it as a sort of specialty. In fact, deeming with the poets that the proper study of mankind was man, I had devoted a larger share of my life to the inquiry than quite consisted with professional advancement; and, while others pored over their Blackstone, I was "doing Baden" and instead of term reports and Crown cases, I was diverting myself in the Oberland or the Lago Maggiore.

"And with all your great knowledge of life," continued she, "I don't exactly see what it has done for you."

Now Mrs. O'Dowd being, as you may apprehend, a woman, I didn't waste my time in arguing with her, for I didn't crush her as I might, by telling her that the very highest and noblest of a man's acquirements are *ipso facto* the least marketable; and that the boasted excellence of all classical education is in nothing more conspicuous as in the fact that Greek and Latin cannot be converted into money as readily as vulgar fractions and a bold handwriting. Being a woman, as I have observed, Mrs O'D. would have read the argument backwards, and stood out for the rule-of-three against Sophocles and "all his works." I simply replied, with that dignity which is natural to me, "I am proud of my knowledge of life; I do recognise in myself the analyst

them! The crowd at the gallery door on Boxing Night will not be more impatient for the rising of the curtain than they; for while the rising of that curtain will begin a period of constant employment and regular pay, things to which these honest artistes have been strangers, may be, for many months. Christmas Day has its pleasures to these four worthies, but they are the pleasures of expectancy. There is not much time for cooking or thoughts of eating in the homes of Clown, Pantaloon, Harlequin, and Columbine on Christmas Day—even if there were anything to cook; they are all too much occupied in fitting on their dresses and trying their joints. They will be fed when they stand in a pyramid under the red fire; and the "bravos" and the clapping of will hands be more satisfying to them than any roast beef, and sweeter than any plum-pudding. To the eyes that look out from an honest and cheerful heart these Christmas characters will always come as a vision of pleasure and delight. He to whom they come as aught else stands in need of our prayers.—*Christmas Number of "London Society."*

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 23RD.

Elliot, Colonel E. K., Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, from Mhow.
Scott, Lieutenant W., H. M.'s 19th Regiment N. I., on sick leave, from Baroda.
Ashburner, Major J. R., Staff Corps, on duty, from Mhow.
Prideaux, Lieutenant W. F., Sappers and Miners, en route to Aden, from Mhow.
Coote, Captain C. J., 18th Foot, on private affairs, from Secunderabad.
Coghlan, Assistant Surgeon, 18th Royal Irish, on sick certificate, from Secunderabad.

GARRISON ORDERS.—MARCH 23.

By BRIGADIER GENERAL T. TAPP, C.B.,

The Officer Commanding Colaba Sanitarium has permission to send Quarter Master Serjeant Hartman to join the General Depot, Khandalla, by the 8 o'clock train this morning.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By His EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Poona, 22nd March.

The furlough to Europe for six months on private affairs granted to Captain Beamish, Royal Artillery, in G. O. C. No. 154 of 24th ultimo, is cancelled at his own request, and the preparatory leave granted that officer in G. O. C. No. 196 of 10th ultimo, is to be considered as privilege leave.

In continuation of G. O. C. No. 210, dated 16th instant, the undermentioned non-commissioned officers and men will be sent to the Central Military School, Poona:—

A Battery 18th *Brigade R. A.*—Corporal R. Brierly.
B Battery 18th *Brigade R. A.*—Bombardier T. Smith.
D Battery 18th *Brigade R. A.*—Gunner W. Rogers.

No. 5410 Gunner William Monk, of the Local Artillery, is discharged the service on a pension of one shilling a day in India.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

MAR.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM.
23	Johnstone Castle (s)	Kingcome	Surat March 22.
	Marie Leonie	Joseph	Galle Feb. 25.
	Ophir	Coleman	Calcutta Feb. 14.
	Benares (s)	Beasly	Calcutta March 10.
	Calabar (s)		Galle March 19.
	Clarendon	Yougall	Calcutta Feb. 22.
	Bulwark	Bainmantyne	Liverpool Nov. 14.

DEPARTURE.

MAR.	SHIP.	COMMANDER.	To
23	Confidence	MacNeile	Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *Johnstone Castle*, from Surat.—Mr. and Mrs. Rowland and child; Mr. Nash; Mr. Venta; Lieutenant Scott; 55 adults; 2 children and 4 infants.

For P. & O. Co.'s Steamer *Benares*, from Calcutta.—Captain C. J. Coote; Assistant Surgeon H. A. Coghlan, and two native officers.

Per Ship *Clarendon*, from Calcutta.—Mr. and Mrs. Fitzgerald.

Per Ship *Bulwark*, from Liverpool.—Mr. Warden Manwell, and Mr. J. Howard.

INTELLIGENCE.

Per P. & O. Co.'s Steamer *Benares*, and Steamer *Calabar* in tow.—Passed Steamer *Jeddo*, from Galle, bound for Hongkong; Steamer *Madras*, from Galle, bound for King George's Sound; and Steamer *Candia*, from Galle, bound for Suez.

The Ship *Kildare*, Hedgcock, bound to Liverpool, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton) .....£3 2s. 6d. to £3 10s. 0d.
(Seeds) ..... £2 5s. 0d.
London (Cotton) .....£3 0s. 0d. to £3 2s. 6d.
(Seeds) ..... £2 15s. 0d. to £3 0s. 0d.
[illegible] ..... No offers.
Calcutta and back ... Rs. 17 to 18

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, 23RD MARCH, 1864.

Liverpool.

Eagle—39 bales wool, 99 cwt., Moticlund Dhuroomsee and Co.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c. l. signifies "commenced loading."]

For London.

392 Elwin Fox, Maclean—Blackwell & Co. (c. l. Mar. 19)
845 Havering, Parker—Stewart & Co.
914 Octavia, Bristow.—W. Nicol & Co.
1169 Bowens, Bilton—Fulcher, Cooper & Co. (c. l. Mar. 4)
261 Salamanca, Lowell—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Mar. 17)
1090 Stamboul, Tovar—Wallace & Co.

For Liverpool.

324 Adriatic, Scott—Merwanjee Nesserwanjee Melissa.
818 Ann Holzberg, McGuinn—Ruttonjee & Co.
558 Anonyma, Cuthbertson—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Mar. 10)
979 Baron Macauley—Ewart, Latham & Co.
1324 Belgravia, Pentecost, Lyon, Brothers & Co. (c. l. Dec. 18)
1316 Bosphorus, Richardson—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Mar. 11)
1190 British Crown—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Mar. 17)
679 City of Benares, McEvan—Finlay, Clark & Co.
1063 Crescentia, Rose—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Mar. 17)
850 Confidence, Herly—Classon & Co.
1303 Duncairn, Finlay—Cardwell, Parsons & Co.
1448 Eagle, Cuthbert—Burjorjee & Co.
1256 Eden, Edwards—Graham & Co.
1094 Edmund, Graham—Grey & Co.
1083 Euxine—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1156 Frenchman, Galloway—Framjee, Sands & Co. (c.l. Mar.)
1063 Gilbert Thomas, Jordan—E. Bates & Co.
650 Glaistone Woolcott—M. Nesserwanjee Melissa.
218 Golden Empire, Goodall—Lawrence & Co.
1063 Jannette, Cumenjee—Burjorjee & Co.
611 Kildare, Hedgcock—E. Bates & Co.
661 Kirkham—Asburner Bell & Co. (c. l. Mar. 16)
1844 Lady Clarendon—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. Mar. 4)
1199 Mariner, Pratt—Ewart, Latham & Co.
749 Miletus, Shaw—Framjee, Sands & Co. (c. l. Mar. 9)
990 Montrose—Lyon Brothers & Co. (c. l. Mar. 17)
781 Myrtle, Warden—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Mar. 7)
782 Orno, Malvern—Lawrence & Co.
959 Preston, Wakem—Lyon Brothers & Co.
1372 Protector, Clark—D. Merwanjee & Co.
1382 Palinurus, Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. Jan. 28)
1097 Palmerston—Ritchie Steuart & Co. (c. l. Mar. 13)
832 Rob Roy, Blacklock—Blay and Mackintosh.
641 Robert Ritson, Brough—A. H. Huschke & Co.
697 Young Colwell, Parsons & Cardwell—E. Bates & Co.
179 Thomas Seddon, Dodds—Finlay, Clark & Co. (c.l. Jan. 16)
1349 Uncas, Geal—Dirom, Hunter & Co. (c. l. Mar. 3)
1131 War Cloud, Logan—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. Jan. 24)
1015 William Carvill—Mendon, Scovell & Co. (c. l. Mar. 18)
841 William Chandler—B. H. Cama & Co. (c. l. Mar. 11)
1120 Zambia, Willer—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. Mar. 16)

For Marseilles.

433 Tropique, Saing—Passmore & Co.

For New York.

430 Marion—Forbes & Co.

For Havre.

510 Caroline Agnes, Croft—W. Nicol &Co. (c. l. Mar. 16)
630 Bailly de Suffren—Rustomjee Hormusjee Wadia.
491 Intines, Geffion.

For Calcutta.

646 Mayaram Dayaram, Brady.

Sr. Thomas for Orders.

1130 Cicero, Alexander—W. A. Graham & Co.

For Kurrachee.

989 St. Vincent de Paul. (c. l. Mar. 11)

For China.

1094 United Service (s) Gaine—C. M. S. N. Co.

For Mollmain.

747 Maria,—W. Nicol & Co.

For Fixed.

938 Alabama, Hellenbrick—Wallace & Co.
Arabia—H. M. Sedick & Co.
1547 Black Eagle, Basset—John Clover & Co.
646 Bladingore, Forbes—A. H. Huschke & Co.
761 Caroline, Turner—Cohen & Co.
861 Ceres, Cuchlane—W. Nicol & Co.
998 Diadem, Cloak—W. Nicol & Co.
439 Ellen Morgan, Glover—H. M. Sedick & Co.
Emilie et Laurie.
1094 Esmeralda (s) York—Stearns, Hobart & Co.
1178 Evelyn, Boag—Remington & Co.
1342 Fanny Lovejoy, Cooper—Bates & Co.
364 Fatul Currim—H. M. Sedick.
732 Forest Queen—E. Bates & Co.
1562 Harmonides, Turner—Ruttonjee & Co.
1124 Havelock, Gandy—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1022 Jason, Barclay.
1707 King of Algeria, Murphy—W. Nicol & Co.
1188 Lady Franklin, Rawlin—Blay & Mackintosh.
781 Martaban, Hepburn—W. Nicol & Co.
341 Nabob Canton.
1001 Otago, Masterton—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
686 Pearl, Andrews—H. M. Sedick.
731 Percy Douglas, Hamon—W. & A. Graham & Co.
875 Rebecca Shepherd (s) Somers.
1075 Statelie—Copland & Co.
1053 Sam Mendel, Pilwood—Coupland & Co.
1161 Simoom, Murphy—Ashburner Bell & Co.
Thule (s)
1432 Tom Whittier, Cotter—J. Clover & Co.
787 Vanguard, Coanell—Lyon Brothers & Co.
777 W. M. Peck—Wallace & Co.
1338 Princess Alexandria, Stapledon—J. Clover & Co.
990 Owen Glendower Norris—Macnee & Co.
1164 Robinson Crusoe, Robinson—Ritchie Steuart & Co.

P. & O. Co.'s STEAMERS.

Aden, Curling.
Ottawa, Blake. (laid up.)
1350 Postinger.
2500 Simla.
1100 Singapore, Collett.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, AND STOCK LIST

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 1 11/16d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 1 13/16d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 2 1/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100½
Madras	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. do.	221

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend	Rates.
Banks.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	142 pr. ct. pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	8 do.	153 pr. ct. pm.
Bank of India	100	.....	6 pr. ct. pm.
Broker's Banking Company	20	.....	13 pr. ct. pm.
Ceantral Bank	250	6 do.	55 pr. ct. pm.
Commercial Bank	500	6 do.	99 Ex-Div.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	5 do.	125 pr. ct. pm. including. n. sh.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	10 do.	185 pr. ct. pm.
Joint Stock Bank	70	.....	64 pr. ct. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	155 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	111 pr. ct. pm.
Royal Bank of India	125	.....	25 pr. ct. pm.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	200	4½ do.	75 pr. ct. pm. [nominal.
Press Cos.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 24,000 p. sh.
Colaba Press Co.	3,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,000 p. sh.
Fort Press Co.	3,667	575 do.	Rs. 11,100 p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 do.	Rs. 2,300 pm.
Elphinstone Land & Press Company Limited			Rs. 38,000 pr.
One whole Share consisting			
1 A Shares	6,000	430	
1 B Shares	6,000	170	
4 C Shares	6,000	.....	
Fredk. Press Co's Shares	1,500	.....	
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	150 do.	Rs. 25,500 pm.
Bombay Press Co.	1,200	.....	Rs. 1,500 pm.
Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 1,800 pm.
Railway Cos.			
G. I. P. Railway Co.			[nominal.
Consolidated Stock	218-3-0	pr. ct.	Rs. 8 pr. ct. pm.
Do. New £20 shares	130-14-5	2½ do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Rs. 6 pm. nmi.
Spinning & Weaving Cos.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	500 per share.	Rs. 1,200 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....	Rs. 300 prem.
Manockjee Petit's Spinning & Weaving Co.	850	.....	Rs. 100 prem.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	140 Rs. p. share	Rs. 450 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 400 prem.
Victoria Spinning Company	5,000	.....	Rs. 3,000 prem.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	7½ per cent.	Rs. 1,500.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Company	1,000	10 do.	Rs. 1,200 prem.
Miscellaneous.			
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 4,800
House and Land Investment Co.	600	.....	Par.
Bombay Contract & Building Co.	150	.....	Rs. 46 pm.
Bonded Warehouse.	600	.....	Par.
Bombay Shipping Company	1,500	.....	Rs. 4,500 pm.
Iron Ship Co.	1,000	.....	Rs. 100 dis.
Oriental Ship Owning Association	250	.....	Rs. 50 nominal.
Princess of Wales Ship Company	1,000	.....	Par.
Western India Ship Company	1,000	.....	Par.
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 375 pm.
Teacher & Co. (Limited)	250	.....	2 pr. ct. pm.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	...	98
Loan 1835-36	...	94½
Loan 1842-43	...	
Loan 1854-55	...	
New Five per Cents. Loan	...	103½
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan	...	111½

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.—Paid-up Capital—£2,44,000.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

London Bankers. { The Bank of England. / The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.

Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 1½d. per Rupee.			
4	Do.	at 2s. 1¾d.	"
3	Do.	at 2s. 1d.	"
2	Do.	at 2s. 0⅞d.	"
1	Do.	at 2s. 0½d.	"
On Demand (Head Office)		at 2s. 0⅛d.	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice,	3 per cent.
Do. 6 do.	5 "
Do. 12 do.	6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities, deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.

Bombay, 16th November 1863.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland. Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight	above £250	2s. 1¾d.	per Rupee.
"	4	do.	2s. 1d. "
"	3	do.	2s. 0⅞d. "
"	2	do.	2s. 0¾d. "
"	1	do.	2s. 0½d. "
On demand		2s. 0d.	"
On Scotland	do.	1s. 11½d.	"
On Ireland	do.		

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight. } 1s. 11½d. "

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

On Fixed Deposits.

Deposits for 3 months ..... 10 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. ..... 4 " "
Do. 12 do. ..... 6 " "

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remittedin Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China. H. J. MARSDEN,

Bombay, 16th March 1864. Acting Agent

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.—ESTABLISHED IN 1845.—*registered under Act XIX. of* 1857. *of the Legislative Council of India.*

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit accounts, payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.

On Fixed Deposits for 4 months certain 4 do.
On do. 6 do. 5 do.
On do. 12 do. 6 do.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank on demand and at from one to six months' sight.

The current rates on London are:—

6 months' sight	at	2s.	1½d. per rupee.
* 4 "		2s.	1 d. "
3 "		2s.	0⅞d. "
2 "		2s.	0¾d. "
1 "		2s.	0½d. "
On Demand		2s.	0¼d. "

* No draft at six months' sight is granted for sums under £5, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

REMITTANCE.

Hoondies, or remittances in any other form, from upcountry stations will be received in payment of the Bank's bills on London, and, when so requested, the Bank will transmit the 1st of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the proper address of the party to whom the remittance is to be sent; if to a lady, her Christian name should be given in full.

All Drafts or Hoondies to be made payable to the Commercial Bank of India or order.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Shares in Banks, one quarter per cent., and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and postages.

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper, Bank, Railway and Joint Stock Shares free of charge, and draws Interest or Dividends on the same, as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Bank, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of ..... ¼ per cent.
On delivering Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent.

Hours of business, 10 to 4; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

ROBT. ANGUS, Chief Manager.

Bombay, 2nd March 1864.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

Incorporated by National Decree of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854. PAID-UP CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.) RESERVE FUND.—Francs 9,202,565 (£371,702.)

Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; MESSRS C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Offices—2, *Military Square.*

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondicherry, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:—

On London 6 months' sight	2s. 0¼d.	per Rupee
3 Do. Do.	2s. 0½d.	"
On France 6 months' sight	fra. 2-58 cts.	"
3 Do. Do.	" 2-53 "	"
Sight	" 2-48 "	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits; payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1000, nor more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits of,

3 months' notice	3 per Cent. per annum.
6 Ditto	4 do.
12 Ditto	5 do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Bombay, 8th March 1863. E. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

BANK OF INDIA.—CAPITAL SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES OF RS. 150 EACH.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Board of Directors.

HON. ARTHUR J. LEWIS, Advocate General, Chairman.
WILLIAM COOPER, Esq., (Messrs. Fulcher, Cooper & Co.)
H. FORMAN, Esq., (Messrs. Lockie & Co.)
MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BROWNUGGUR, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIQUE, Esq.
GRELLABHOY FUDDUMSEY, Esq.
ALLANBHOY HUBIBHOY, Esq.
CASSUMBHOY DHURRUMSEY, Esq.
PEERBHOY CASSUMBHOY, Esq.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight	2s.	1½d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	2s.	1d.	do.
3 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
2 do.	2s.	0½d.	do.
1 do.	2s.	0¼d.	do.
On demand	2s.	0¼d.	do.

DEPOSITS.

Interest will be allowed as follows:—

On Current Accounts	2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain	3 "
6 "	4 "
12 "	5 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. commission charged.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

JOHN GRAY, Manager.

Bombay, 4th March 1864.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of* 1857.—CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 30,0000 SHARES OF RS. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Board of Directors.

ANDREW GRANT, Esquire, Chairman.	BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE CAMA, Esq.
T. F. GRAY, Esq.	KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq.	
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.	

Auditors.

RICHARD LATHAM, Esq.; JAMES BEVIS, Esq.

London Bankers.

THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1¼d. per Rupee
" 4 do. 2s. 1¼d. "
" 3 do. 2s. 1d. "
" 2 do. 2s. 0⅞d. "
" 1 do. 2s. 0¾d. "
" On demand do. 2s. 0½d. "

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad and Surat.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay to the Royal Bank of India or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent., per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.

Do.	3 do.	4 do.	do.
Do.	6 do.	5 do.	do.
Do.	12 do.	6 do.	do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

J. GORDON, Manager.

Bombay, 4th March 1864.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)—*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*—ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)

RESERVED FUND, £2,25,000—(Rs. 22,50,000.)

Head Office.....LONDON. | Branch Office.....EDINBURGH.

BRANCHES IN INDIA:—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, AND KURRACHEE.—BRANCHES IN CHINA, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG.—BRANCH IN NEW SOUTH WALES—SYDNEY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	1¼d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	2s.	1d.	do.
" 3 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
" 2 do.	2s.	0½d.	do.
" 1 do.	2s.	0¼d.	do.
On Demand	2s.	0¼d.	do.
On Scotland do.	1s. 11½d.		
On Ireland do.			

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight. } 1s. 11½d. "

Apply to BARJORJEE BOMANJEE & Co.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating Deposits payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

The notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge and realizes the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank realizes Drafts or Hoondies payable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent, and if to a lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay,*" and to make all Government Remittances payable to him.

Hours of business from 10 to 3.

Saturdays..... .....10 to 1.

E. A. FLEMINGS, Manager.

Bombay, 3rd March 1864.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)—CAPITAL TWO MILLION STERLING, IN 20,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

Head Office—16, *Cornhill, London.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JAMES NISBET DANIELS, Esq, *Chairman.*
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay,) *Deputy-Chairman.*
WILLIAM FREMERY BARING, Esq.
THOMAS GOTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)
MICHEL R. RODOCANACHI, Esq.
SPIRIDION MAVROJANI, Esq.

Committee in Bombay.

D. SASSOON, Esq., *Chairman.*
The Honorable FREMABHOY HEMABHOY.
HAJI ESMAIL HAJI HUBIB, Esq.

Bankers.

LONDON.....The Bank of England.
Do. .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL.....Do. do.
MANCHESTER.....Do. do.
SCOTLAND .....The National Bank of Scotland,
IRELAND .....The National Bank.

The Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, at the following rates of Exchange:—

Six months' sight	2s.	1¼d. per Rupee.
Three " "	2s.	0½d. do.
Two " "	2s.	0¾d. do.
One " "	2s.	0½d. do.
On demand	2s.	0¼d. do.

Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe..... 2s. 0d. do.

Drafts on *the Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manages will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool or Manchester, and will also purchase or grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hong Kong or Shanghai.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per ct. per an.

do.	9	do.	5½ do. do.
do.	6	do.	5 do. do.
do.	4	do.	4½ do. do.
do.	3	do.	4 do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's drafts on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 3 per cent below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 3 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft, free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay,*"

W. F. WESCHE, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 4th March 1864.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank is opened for the transaction of local banking business.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondees, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

DEPOSITS.

Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on current deposits when not less than Rs. 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless as may be specially arranged.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stocks, and other Securities ¼ per cent., on the amount realized on invested.

On interest or dividend ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. commission charged.

Hours of business 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays..... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.

12th March 1864.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY. CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING. PAID-UP CAPITAL SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND. RESERVE ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND.

OFFICES IN INDIA.

Calcutta, Madras, Sholapore, Surat, Ah